The Centre Reporter.

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THE HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY MEETS

At Centre Hall, Oct. 6th to 8th

THE DEDICATION OF THE REV. MARTIN MARKER AT PENN HALL.

Rev. D. E. Hepler Elected Moderator—Reports of Committees, Etc.

The presbytery of Huntingdon, which was scheduled to meet in the Presbyterian church here at 3.15 p.m., Monday, was about an hour late in opening its sessions. This was due to the delay of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad. Back of all was the immense passenger traffic to the national capital. In the absence of the retiring moderator, Rev. L. L. Haughawant convened the presbytery with prayer. Presbytery decided to hear the opening session by Rev. L. L. Haughawaut Monday evening. The roll was called by the Rev. E. H. Mateer and a large attendance of members answered "here." The Rev. D E. Helpler, of Lemont, was elected moderator by acclamation. The Rev. W. E. Steckel, of Milroy, was elected reading clerk in the same way. The report of the committee on arrangements was read by W. H. Schuyler, Ph. D., and the presbytery adjourned until the evening session.

MONDAY EVENING.

The evening session opened at 7 o'clock with prayer by the moderator. The resignation of Rev. L. L. Haughawaut, of the churches of Kylertown and Winburne, was taken from the table, and after hearing his reasons and the action of the churches the resignation was accepted, and Mr. Haughawaut was given permission to labor outside the presbytery. A call for the pastoral services of the Rev. R. M. Campbell, from the church of Spruce Creek, was read and accepted by him. The Rev. John Mark was granted a letter in case he calls upon the stated clerk for the same.

The consideration of the overtures on revision of the confession were postponed until the spring meeting.

The Rev. J. M. Rearick, of the Lutheran church, and Rev. Mr. Kershner, of the Reformed church, were introduced and invited to sit as corresponding members.

The sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. L. L. Haughawaut, the Moderator.

The text was Rom. viii, 2: "For the law of the Spirit of Life in Christ made me free from the law of sin and death." The Holy Spirit is meant Let us take the law in the sense of the orderly method in which the Spirit works. In the latter part it refers to the orderly method in which the forces work which produce death.

This is a restatement of the doctrine of regeneration. It is a statement that the Spirit does not work without law or according to law. All domains in the physical world and of human life have been brought under law. Christian redemption is in harmony with science as it is according to law. All life comes from pre-existent life. The new birth springs from pre-existent life just as natural life does. The plant living strikes its root down into the dead matter and makes it free from the law of sin and death. The mysteriousness of the processes, both in nature and grace, was emphasized. Life in nature setting matter free from the law of sin and death by lifting the matter of the trunks, leaves and branches of the trees of great forests high in the air and thus overcoming the attraction of the law of gravitation, was used to illustrate how the grace of God lifted men who, like Saul of Tarsus, were going on and on in prejudice and sin; and made them apostles and writers of epistles. Life in the horse secures him autonomy and frees him from the law that a force will operate in a straight line unless acted upon by some other force.

After the sermon the Rev. E. F. Johnston, of Shellsburg, formerly principal of the Mary Holmes Seminary, made an address in behalf of the Freedmen's Cause. The two great causes before the Church of Christ are home missions and foreign missions. The same grounds which justify this interest demand an equal interest in the Freedmen. These are so near to us we do not need to travel many miles or learn a strange language. The church has not yet realized the importance of this work. These people are isolated. The people in the south who are doing anything for them do not come into personal touch with them. There are about 9,000,000. In north Mississippi they live like Africans. Their moral life is indescribable, and yet they are most susceptible to religious influences. They are very emotional and easily led. Another encouragement is derived from their eagerness to learn.

Rev. E. H. Mateer spoke upon the same theme. He spoke eloquently of the gravity of the civil, social and religious problems that are to be worked out there. If they are an inferior race, where in all history has any race survived the degradation of slavery as they? The lynchings of the south were scathingly condemned. Accidental injuries of which thoughtless youths of any race or place might be guilty were followed by the most horrible lynchings. The speaker described in a most pathetic way the earnest prayers he had heard from these people in a prayer meeting.

Booker T. Washington is doing a magnificent work. Our own schools are doing a splendid work teaching not only the gospel, but trades and household work. We must make homes first. We must make the women right first. The white people will carry the teachers of the white children upon a chip, but they will have nothing to do with the teachers of colored children.

The moderator appointed the following committees and presbytery adjourned until Tuesday morning:

First, Bills and Overtures—Revs. L. L. Haughawaut, Albert J. Weisley, James E. Irvine and Henry W. McCracken, H. A. Davis.

Second, Judicial—Revs. J. O. Denniston, S. S. Bergen, J. C. Kelly and David Reed, G. L. Goodhart.

Third, Minutes of General Assembly—Revs. William Gibb, Robert B. Beattie and Samuel Shepper.

Fourth, Leave of Absence—Revs. Samuel Barber, W. G. Finney and T. A. Prideaux.

Fifth, Finance—J. C. Gilliland, James Somerville, A. F. Markle.

Sixth, Narrative—Revs. W. H. Schuyler, W. E. Steckel, Joshua Potter

Seventh, Sessional Records—Revs. J. F. Diener, E. F. Johnston, H. W. Kohler, W. K. Harnish and G. B. Porter, W. A. McCormick, Perry Brown.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday was an important day. Rev. J. F. Shultz, of the United Evangelical church, was made a corresponding member, also Rev. T. W. Haven, of the M. E. church. In the afternoon Rev. Gemmil, of Northumberland Presbytery, a former Potters Mills boy, received a hearty welcome, he formerly having been a member of this Presbytery for many years.

Six ministerial and six lay commissioners were chosen to represent the body in the Synod of Penn'a which meets Oct. 17 in Allegheny.

The various churches were recommended to secure the emphatic resolutions of the last General Assembly on Sabbath observance and distribute to their members. The report of the committee on temperance evoked considerable discussion showing that, although the Presbyterian church holds an advanced position on that important subject, the Presbytery is not satisfied but desires more efficient work in combating this great evil.

The application of a young man from the Primitive Methodist body to be received as a full fledged minister of the Presbytery, brought out the fact that there is no disposition to ceed from the high qualifications that the church has always demanded of those who seek admission to her pulpit.

The question how to secure a higher spiritual standing and make further advances in the salvation of souls received serious consideration, which the eternal importance of the subject demands. Nov. 10 was appointed as a day to hold a special meeting in Tyrone, the day to be spent in prayer for the presence and power of the Holy Spirit and in conference looking to special work this winter. A committee was also appointed to devise a plan for the visitation of the churches by committees of pastors who shall have special evangelistic services.

Some old pastoral relations were dissolved and arrangements made for constituting new ones. Supplies were appointed for vacant charges and appointments made in aid of weak fields. Various committees on the work of Presbytery made reports.

The general topic Tuesday evening was Missions, in charge of Rev. Joseph C. Kelly, who announced that the subject would be taken in its broad sense and the various departments would be represented by the chairmen of the permanent committees. Passing over his own topic, Home Missions, Rev. Kelly called upon Rev. J. M. Waddell to read the report of Rev. L. M. Lewis, chairman of the com., who was absent. This report gave a comprehensive view of the work of the past year.

The cause of education was presented by Rev. E. H. Mateer, who explained the need of aiding young men who have devoted themselves to the ministry to acquire that thorough preparation which the Presbyterian church demands. $100 a year is the largest amount given to one student and leaves sufficient margin for self help.

Rev. S. S. Bergen, on church erection, left no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to the importance of aiding churches to provide a suitable house of worship.

Ministerial Relief, by Rev. J. E. Irvine, who had only time for his introduction which might leave those ignorant of this important work under the impression that such relief was not needed.

The cause of Sabbath schools was represented by Rev. W. G. Finney. The good done by planting schools in sections beyond the reach of Sabbath bells, preparing the soil for the church which almost invariably follows, is reason enough for the servants of God for giving this interesting branch of mission work their earnest prayers and liberal support.

Rev. J. F. Diener spoke in behalf of the Board of aid for colleges. Those colleges which are not working in unison with some Christian denomination are not calculated to build up strong Christian character.

The cause of temperance was presented by Rev. R. M. Campbell, who regretted the falling off of christian activity along this line.

The report of Hon. James A. Beaver, chairman of the committee on systematic beneficence, was a strong, earnest paper, and must commend to every honest christian the importance of applying business principles to the King's business.

The duet by Revs. Currie and Beattie wasvery greatly appreciated.

DEDICATION OF MARKER

Memorial Service at Penn Hall—Interesting Address by Rev. Kelly.

After the anxiety concerning the weather it was a positive relief to see clear skies and sunshine Wednesday morning. Members of Presbytery and others nearly filled the large auditorium of the Penn's Creek Lutheran church which stands near the site of the first church in Penns Valley and the ancient burial ground, which had been most cordially offered to Presbytery for these sessions.

Presbytery was called to order at 9 o'clock by the moderator, Rev. David Hepler, of Lemont, and opened with prayer by Dr. Schuyler. Rev. Dr. Wolf was made corresponding member. Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved. The thanks of the Presbytery were very heartily tendered to the officers and members of the Penns Creek Lutheran church for their hospitality; to Mr. David J. Musser for his kindly interest and assistance; to the choir for their excellent music, and to the members of the Spring Mills church and other friends for conveyence from the station and return and for the bountiful luncheon provided.

After a short recess the following program, prepared by the committee appointed by Presbytery to secure the marker and fence for the grave of Rev. James Martin, was rendered, chairman W. H. Schuyler presiding:

Singing.
Invocation—Rev. H. H. Stiles.
Scripture lesson, Rev. A. J. Weisley.
Prayer, Rev. D. E. Hepler.
Singing.
Historical address, Rev. J. C. Kelly.
Singing.
Address—"Fifty Years Ago," Dr. T. C. Van Tries
Address, Rev. Dr. Wolf.
Singing.
Five minute addresses by Rev. Dr. J. H. Mathers, Rev. Dr. D. K. Freeman, Rev. J. O. Denniston, Rev. R. M. Campbell.
Singing.
Benediction by stated clerk, Rev. R. F. Wilson.

All of these exercises were deeply interesting. The excellent historical address of Mr. Kelly is given in full in this issue. Dr. Van Tries expressed a strong admiration for the "good old times," and thought the Christianity of the present lacked the sturdy earnestness and effectiveness of "Fifty years ago."

Dr. Wolf spoke in his usual happy manner of his early associations with stalwart representatives of the Presbyterian faith and paid an earnest tribute to the memory of the pastors and Sabbath school teachers who were so helpful to him in his youth.

Before calling upon the next speaker Dr. Schuyler stated that there were two great-great grand-daughters of Rev. Martin present. He would have been glad to introduce them to the audience and to have some remarks from them but as these ladies shrank from publicity he would ask the husband of one of them, Rev. Dr. Mathers, to speak for them. The hearers were greatly amused by Dr. Mather's account of some of his early experiences but it is safe to conclude that the reality was nearer akin to tragedy than comedy.

Dr. Freeman spoke of the strenuous life of Rev. Martin and his early death, worn out in his prime by the severe labor of ministering to so large a parish.

The key note of Rev. Denniston's remarks was Christian unity. Luther says we should love God with all our heart; Calvin says with all our mind. It would be cause for rejoicing if heart and mind could unite and do away with half the churches.

Mr. Campbell's earnest words of admonition and encouragement formed a fitting close to a most helpful, enjoyable and inspiring meeting.

The moderator then took the chair and Presbytery adjourned to meet in Tyrone November 10 for a special session to consider the spiritual needs of the churches, and to plan the evangelistic work for the winter.

After the benediction the entire audience was invited on behalf of the local committee to the basement of the church where a feast of good things had been prepared. Judging by the alacrity with which this invitation was accepted and the happy faces of the guests this was not the least enjoyable feature of the program.

Ministerial members of Presbytery:

* Hugh Brown Scott, Stewartstown.
Joseph H. Mathers, D. D., Bellwood.
Robert Fleming Wilson, Lewistown.
* David Henry Barron, D. D., Holidaysburg.
* Alpeus H. Holloway, D. D., Salisbury, Md.
Richard Crittenden, Bellefonte.
David Kerr Freeman, D. D., Huntingdon.
* John Wallace Bain, Altoona.
* Henry Burman Townsend, Bedford.
William C. Kuhn, Bellwood.
* James Potter Hughes, Bellefonte.
Joseph Clark Kelly, Williamsburg.
William Laurie, D. D. LL.D., Bellefonte.
Richard Morrow Campbell, Penn, Furnace.
James Ottis Denniston, State College.
Leffard L. Haughawout, Kylertown.
John F. Deiner, Waterloo.
Silas Augustus Davenport, Spruce Hill.
Sylvester Scovel Bergen, Belleville.
* Robert George Williams, Ansonville.
Eugene H. Mateer, McVeytown.
* Taylor F. Ealy, M. D., Schellsburg.
William Gibb, Irvona.
* William E. Stewart, Alexandria.
* Leander M. Lewis, Arch Spring.
* John Alexander McDonald, Houtzdale.
* Thomas S. Huggart. Port Royal.
George A. Fulcher, Everett.
Edgar F. Johnston, Schellsburg.
William H. Schuyler, Ph. D., Centre Hall.
James E. Irvine, Ph. D., Altoona.
Rufus Philemon Miller, Philipsburg.
* William Harrison Decker, Lewistown.
* Samuel T. Lewis, Osceola Mills.
Henry Howard Stiles, Altoona.
Samuel Barber, Curwensville.
William Gardner Finney, Orbisonia.
John Milligan Waddell, Clearfield.
Albert S. Wesley, Tyrone.
David E. Hepler, Lemont.
Jonathan C. Kelly, Altoona.
John B. Rendall, Jr., Mifflintown.
Harry W. Koehler, Mt. Union.
* Charles E. Patton, Canton, China.
Robert Brewster Beattie, Altoona.
Walter K. Harnish, Okeson.
* Walter F. Carson, Millesburg.
Samuel Moody, Duncansville.
John H. Mark, Fleming.
William M. Gardner, Reedsville.
William M. Jack, Ph. D., Birmingham.
William Eugene Steckel, Milroy.
Local Ev., Horace C. Currie, Peale.

*Absent.

Elders present:

Alexandria, J. Hatfield.
Altoona, First, H. A. Davis.
Altoona, Third, G. T. Hamilton.
Altoona, Broad Avenue, J. W. Smiley.
Bellefonte, Samuel Shaffer.
Beulah, T. A. Prideaux.
Buffalo Run, Joseph Marshall.
Clearfield, J. L. R. Heichhold.
East Kishacoquillas, Robert A. Naginey.
Gibson Memorial, Wm. Roberts.
Glen Richey, Perry Brown.
Hollidaysburg, W. P. Smith.
Houtzdale, James Blades.
Irvona, J. M. Hunter.
Juniata, Samuel Holdeman.
Lewistown, James M. Goodhart.
Lick Run, J. Will Mayes.
Lost Creek, Michael Coldren.
Madera, Isaac Hagerty.
Milroy, D. S. McNitt.
Moshannon and Snow Shoe, T. D. Weaver.
Mt. Union, B. C. Wharton.
Petersburg, Wm. McFadden.
Philipsburg, George W. Grove.
Pine Grove Mills, David Reed.
Pine Grove, Bethel, Wm. R. Boyd.
Port Royal, W. L. Laird.
Schellsburg, Hon. Isaiah Conley.
Sinking Creek, G. L. Goodhart.
Sinking Valley, Alex. Templeton.
Spruce Creek, H. W. McCracken.
State College, A. F. Mark'e.
Tyrone, G. B. Porter.
West Kishacoquillas, John Knepp.
Westminster, John R. Jenkins.
Williamsburg, W. A. McCormick.
Winburne, James Somerville.

The following persons entertained ministers, elders and visitors to the Presbytery: Rev. W. H. Schuyler, Chas. M. Arney, J. L. Potter, Mrs. Mary J Odenkirk, Mrs. Mary A. Ross, G. W. Bushman, Dr. G. L Lee, J. F. Bradford, D. B. Brisbin, J. Shannon Boal, Mrs. Melissa Boal, Miss Emma McCoy, Wm. Stiver, Isaac Smith, W. B. Mingle, J. D. Murray, D. J. Meyer, Dr. J. F. Alexander, Miss Emily Alexander, Geo. M. Boal, Dr. G. W. Hosterman, Hon. L. Rhone, Thos. F. Wilson, Henry Kreamer, G. O. Benner, John W. Conley, G. L. Goodhart, Mrs. J. S. Dauberman, J. Q. A. Kennedy, Henry Potter, Misses Jane and Mary Potter, John H. Heckman, S. W. Smith, Merrill Allison, J. H. Williams.

Rev. Joseph Clark Kelley, of Williamsburg, historian for the occasion, delivered the following address verbatim:

Brethren of the Presbytery of Huntingdon and other friends:—To our brethren who now occupy this field, the pastor and people of the Lutheran church, and to Mr. David Musser, the owner of this property, it is due that we express our hearty thanks for the kindly way in which they have welcomed us to this spot, where our fathers organized the Presbytery of Huntingdon and where to-day we have no other claim except these graves.

A feeling of reverence becomes us today, as we assemble on this ground. Here where we stand, a single grave, distinctly marked, among many unmarked, tells of a pastor and his flock, who on this spot assembled for Christian worship more than a century ago. Here was an organized church, whose members were probably the pioneer witnesses for Jesus Christ in Penn's Valley. The Rev. James Martin, whose dust sleeps under this marble slab, was the first pastor of what was known as the East Penn's Valley Church. The inscription on this marker, further informs us that "The East Penn's Valley Presbyterian Church, erected in 1785, the first church in Penn's Valley, stood seventy-eight feet south of this marker. The Presbytery of Huntingdon was organized therein April 14, 1795. The Rev. James Martin whose grave is within this enclosure, was the first pastor, his field of labor extending to the Juniata River."

"Erected by the authority of the Presbytery of Huntingdon, 1901."

Concerning the appearance of the old church, we have been informed by Mr. David Musser, who owns the site where it stood, that it was built of logs, not plastered within or covered with siding till about 1836. In extent it was about 25x36 and very high, with gallery on three sides. On the north side was a high wine glass shaped pulpit. The pews were narrow with high straight backs. There was a double door on the south side opposite the pulpit, a single door on each of the two sides East and West, and steps leading to the gallery. There were windows with 8x10 glass with shutters below, but none above.

Mr. Musser also states that "the Reformed and Lutheran people, who purchased it from the Presbyterians, abandoned it about 1860, when it was sold for $80.00 to a Mr. Ilgen of Georges Valley, who was then building a house and barn. A crowd assembled to see the corner stone opened, and although it was reported to contain various articles, nothing at all was found in the cavity, which was small."

This church however was only a part of Mr. Martin's pastoral charge. The Minutes of the Presbytery of Carlisle speak of Commissioners from the congregations of "East and West Penn's Valley, Half Moon and Warrior Marks, who attended the meeting of Presbytery held at East Cannococheague, April 15th, 1789, and presented a call for the pastoral services of the Rev. James Martin, offering him a salary of sixty-five pounds specie to relieve him of worldly care." This was a large field for the pastoral oversight of one man. It embraced a territory of over four hundred square miles, namely, all that lies between the mountains, from a line drawn east of where we are now standing, to the banks of the Little Juniata river. To supply such a field the minister would be obliged to divide his time among the different settlements to which his people belonged, and doubtless much of his time was spent in the saddle visiting from house to house where the latch string always out, bade him come in. In the same field today, there are the churches of Spring Mills, Sinking Creek, Spring Creek, Buffalo Run, Pine Grove Mills, Spruce Creek, Lower Spruce Creek, Warrior's Mark, State College and Birmingham.

Although Mr. Martin was the first pastor, he was not by a number of years the first preacher who preached on this field. In his valuable "Retrospect of the Frontier Churches of Carlisle Presbytery," the Hon. John Blair Linn states, that the Rev. William Linn, a grand uncle of the writer, was the first preacher who is known to have preached the Gospel in this part of Penn's Valley. The date of this sermon is fixed by mention of it in the diary of the Rev. Philip V. Fithian, who states that "on Sunday Aug. 6th, 1775, I preached two sermons in Capt. Potter's house, only eight men and not one woman besides the family present, as there was a violent storm. Mr. Linn was here two Sabbaths past, first of all, and I by regular appointment next." By this reckoning the actual date of the first preaching in Penn's Valley so far as known is July 23rd, 1775. Capt. Potter told Mr. Fithian that there were only twenty-eight families in Penn's Valley at that time twenty-two of these were subscribers and they had raised forty pounds on subscription to pay supplies. The earliest mention of an organized congregation in Penn's Valley is to be found on the Minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia, 1776, where it is recorded that "Commissioners from the Penn's Valley congregation made supplication for supplies." The date is noteworthy and easily remembered because of another event which stirred the world, the 4th of July of that same year.

But, although the church was organized before the Revolution, we are informed by Mr. Linn, in the history of the Presbytery of Carlisle, Vol. 1, page 325, that "during the winter of 1779-1780 the valley was entirely abandoned, and settlements were not renewed until the year 1784, and its church history is a blank until the call of Rev. James Martin April 15th, 1789." No doubt the abandonment of the valley at that time was occasioned by the strenuousness of the Revolutionary war, which claimed every man that could carry a musket, and which left the frontier unsafe for defenseless women.

As for the other part of Mr. Martin's pastoral charge, which lies toward the Juniata, there is no record of any preaching prior to the Revolution. The very earliest mention of any preach-

Continued on Fourth Page.

A COLLOQUY—BILL AND JOHN.

John Explains to Bill Some of the Political Happenings of the Past.

Bill: Say, John, why was Allison turned down, anyway?

John: He was'nt turned down "anyway," he was turned down for good; he'll never turn up in politics again; he's politically dead so far as ever being a candidate or being consulted in county affairs, and the reason is——

Bill: Well, now, Mr. Allison did, while a member of the Legislature, what any honest man would have done; did'nt he?

John: Exactly, but, look here, Bill, Allison voted against——

Bill: Of course, he voted against all the rotten Quay measure passed by the legislature of which he was a member; it was understood that he should do so before he was nominated, and with that understanding, and that alone, he agreed to be a candidate.

John: Here is the point; you don't seem to understand this thing altogether; you evidently didn't talk to the "leaders" lately.

Bill: I am willing to listen.

John: Well, you remember Mr. Allison didn't care to be a candidate, but General Hastings told him he was the only man on this side the mountain who could be elected, and that if he agreed to be a candidate and was elected he wouldn't need to compromise his conscience by voting for a single Republican measure, if he did not want to; and that he would be at liberty to oppose every Quay measure that came before him. It was so agreed; Allison became a candidate and was elected, and did just what he promised. His promises were easy to fulfill, because he wasn't in favor of Ripper and Franchise bills at heart, and——

Bill: That's all true. General Hastings was red hot against Quay, and he knew he could depend on Mr. Allison not falling into the meshes of such a gang as was headed by Quay. But why wasn't Hastings for Mr. Allison at the last convention?

John: Bill, can't you see through a stone with a hole in it? General Hastings was against Quay for a reason. Hastings wanted something, and Quay wouldn't give it to him. Hastings got mad, and in order to make it count got a lot of honest thinking Republicans to do all they could against Quay, and, in fact, they made it real hot for the Old Man Quay. Quay began to see that there were too many Republicans who were not on his side, and concluded to do something, so he promised the kickers that if they would come over to his side again he would give them a "plum" some time when he had a good crop and would shake the tree. Hastings agreed, and soon the first "plum" came by telegraph, saying that whatever he and Colonel Reeder said would go in Centre county.

Bill: What's that got to do with Allison?

John: Everything. You see Allison was honest; he opposed Quay and his measures because he realized that Quay and his methods were wrong; that Pennsylvania had ills that ought to be remedied. It was different with Hastings. He opposed Quay because the Old Man sat on him when he got big-headed while he was governor of Pennsylvania.

Bill: I see it now, Quay didn't want him to go out in the wet at Johnstown, or sign that pipe line bill.

John: No, no, Bill, you'r off, Hastings was against Quay because he was not getting any of the stuff, and he helped kick up this fuss so Quay would divvy up again, and reckon him one of his lieutenants. Quay would'nt come to Hastings, so when Hastings got a chance he went to Quay.

Bill: When was that?

John: Why, when Quay took up Pennypacker for Governor he as much as said: Now let all who were mad at me support Pennypacker and I'll use you right. Hastings took advantage of this chance and now he's for Quay, out and out.

Bill: But how about Allison?

John: Well, it was like this: When the nominations were to be made for the legislature, Hastings went to Allison and asked him if he could be for Quay the next two years as hard as he was against him the last two years. Mr. Allison said he didn't want to be a candidate bad enough to do that.

Bill: Is that why they say "Mr. Allison didn't want on the ticket."

John: Yep, and so Hastings hunted all over Penn's Valley to find a man who was willing to be his tool; some one who would'nt be so real; some one who was a politician; some one who would look on both sides of affairs and then go to the side that would do the best for the boys; some one of good, moral character, but not too good to swallow anything Quay did; some one who would be willing to allow himself to be elected by the use of other people's money.

Bill: You mean he picked out James B. Strohm, because he thought he would fill the bill. It was a mean trick to dump Mr. Allison after he had performed his contract so conscientiously.

John: That's where Allison made the mistake. Mr. Allison ought to have laid his conscience aside and turned in for Quay. If he don't know how to take a joke, he ought not to have gotten into politics. This thing of being so honest in politics always gets you into trouble.

Bill soliloquized: For being honest Mr. Allison was dumped. I have concluded that the safest plan is not to trust Strohm, because he never would have been selected if he would have been thought invulnerable.

A. G. Archey, the efficient Democratic register, had business on this side the county Wednesday.

Mrs. J. J. Arney, west of town, fell while walking through her bed room and sustained painful injuries. Two ribs on the right side were broken and her arm was badly injured.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

One month of the school term is over.

John Van Pelt has been laid up with rheumatism for the past few weeks.

C. F. Deininger, of Pittsburg, is here on account of the illness of his mother.

The continuation of the fair over Saturday proved profitless, as it rained nearly all day.

Samuel McCoy, of Vilas, Lycoming county, was at his old home at Potters Mills last week.

Mrs. L. P. Moyer, of Potters Mills, was the guest of Mrs. Dr. Alexander during Presbytery.

The wheat fields look very promising; better than at the corresponding period for the past few years.

Miss Bertha McCormick brought several apples to this office that for size and quality are up to the best.

There was a general wail sent up by the fowl tribe Monday and Tuesday, because they "got it in the neck."

Charles Miller, the veteran tailor, of Penn Hall, was the guest of his son, M. N. Miller, beginning of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Henney are now living in the house formerly occupied by Barber Jerry Miller, on Church Street.

Barber P. F. Geary and wife beginning of this week began housekeeping in the D. A. Boozer property, next door to this office.

Upon certificate of health issued by Drs. Lee and Emerick the quarantine was raised Saturday, and the families of Joseph Alters and W. A. Krise were released.

Mrs. Caroline Cain and Wm. M. Grove have been appointed administrators in the estate of Hiram M. Cain, late of Gregg township. See the notice elsewhere.

John R. Lawyers Monday went to Washington, D. C., where he will attend the G. A. R. Encampment, and visit Stewart Leitzell and family, and other acquaintances.

Capt. H. S. Taylor is not disqualified for the office of sheriff because he is a lawyer; no, not by any means. The voters know Captain Taylor, and know he will make an ideal sheriff.

If Senator Heinle is given credit for what he really did during the last session of the Legislature, it will be sufficient to warrant his return to the senate. No one is attributing to him more than is his due.

John W. Conley, east of Centre Hall, had the misfortune to fall from a ladder while picking apples Friday. He fell the distance of about twenty feet, alighting on his elbow and shoulder, seriously injuring both.

Mrs. Sarah Tressler was a caller on Monday and states that she is willing to rent her property near Centre Hill for a cash consideration. She has made great improvements about her premises within the past year.

Col. Reeder in opening the Republican meeting in the court house last Thursday night said the whole Republican county ticket would be elected. How about it, Democrats, will Dresser's and Patton's money overbalance your honest conviction? No!

Dresser and Patton are to furnish the boodle with which the Republicans hope to carry Centre county for the state and county ticket. It will take a good bit of yellow metal to counteract the recent frosts, and by the time that is accomplished the boodle will be well spent, leaving the Democrats to vote for reform in State, and the Democratic county nominees.

In its account of the fair Friday's Daily News said: On the grounds there were the usual number of fakirs with every conceivable device to inveigle the poor rustic to invest his money in hopes of increasing his fortune, but ninety-nine times out of the hundred it was the fakir's exchequer that was benefited. To the onlooker it is interesting to watch the victims being taken in and there is but little sympathy shown those who get their fingers burned. The poultry exhibit, which in former years had been particularly fine, did not materialize, very little being on exhibition.

Even Mr. Strohm's good moral character won't carry Schoonover through, although it is thought it will win him votes at home. If a good moral character was the only requisite for a Legislator, the Republican party might have done fully as well by renominating Mr. Allison. Mr. Allison could be neither bought nor sold, he voted his own convictions. The Republicans want candidates who will serve the machine, and they know they have the right kind of men for that purpose in their present candidates, and that is why they are making such desperate efforts to elect Schoonover and Strohm.

WHOLE STATE GUARD OUT

Pennsylvania's Governor Orders Entire Army to Coal Fields.

TO PROTECT MEN WILLING TO WORK.

The Governor Gives The Operators The Chance of Proving Their Declaration That They Can Reopen The Mines and Supply Coal If Given Full Protection—Trains Are To Be Guarded.

Harrisburg, Pa. (Special).—The entire military force of the State of Pennsylvania was ordered out Monday night by the Governor of Pennsylvania to quell any disturbance that may occur in the anthracite coal district and to afford the operators the opportunity they assert will enable them to give the people of the United States an ample supply of coal and thus avert what is generally agreed is threatened—a disastrous coal famine.

The order calling out the guard is as follows:

"Headquarters National Guard, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, October 6.

"In certain portions of the Counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia tumults and riots frequently occur, and mob law reigns; men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been delayed, stoned and the tracks torn up.

"The civil authorities are unable to maintain order and have called upon the Governor and commander-in-chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The territory involved is so extensive that the troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorder. The presence of the entire division of National Guard of Pennsylvania is necessary in these counties to maintain the public peace.

"The major-general commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about the coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection.

"He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation, and hold them under guard until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidations, assaults and all acts of violence cease at once.

"The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions and throughout the several counties, and no interference whatever will be permitted with the officers and men in the discharge of their duties under this order. The dignity and authority of the State must be maintained and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted.

"By order of William A. Stone, Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

THOMAS J. STEWART,
"Adjutant-General."

AMERICAN GUNNERS' FIRE EFFECTIVE.

Colombian Insurgent General Herrera Tries to Explain Firing on American Flag.

Panama, Columbia (By Cable).—The government has received a shipment of Maxim guns of different sizes and large quantities of rifle and cannon ammunition.

A gasoline launch brought into Panama a small boat flying a white flag. In the boat was a messenger from the insurgent General Herrera bearing a letter for General Salazar, governor of Panama, in which General Herrera explains how his troops came to fire last Saturday on the launch sent under a white flag by General Salazar with the latter's answer to the insurgent general's peace proposal.

General Herrera's messenger reports that the artillery fire of the American gunners on board the government gunboat Chucuito at the time when the insurgents fired on General Salazar's messenger resulted in heavy losses to the insurgents.

CALL TO ARMS IN MACEDONIA.

Insurgent Leader Issues a Manifesto—Liberty By Fire or Blood.

Sofia, Bulgaria (By Cable).—The organ of the Macedonian Committee has published a manifesto of Colonel Jankoff, leader of the Macedonian insurrection, announcing the revolution and calling on all Macedonians to take up arms in behalf of their country. The Colonel points out that all the Balkan States won their liberty by fire and blood. At the same time he urges that considerate treatment be meted to peaceful Mussulmans.

A public meeting convened by the Macedonian Committee voted by acclamation to address a note to the powers calling attention to the critical situation in Macedonia, urging the necessity for putting in operation the Treaty of Berlin and recommending that the Macedonian question be submitted to the arbitration of the International Court at The Hague.

"Well Done!" Says the Emperor.

Berlin (By Cable).—The papers here print a letter from one of the crew of the Germon gunboat Panther saying that Emperor William sent the following cable dispatch after the sinking of the Haytian revolutionary gunboat Crete a Pierrot:

"Brave Panther; well done."

Typhoon Kills Hundreds.

Victoria, B. C. (Special).—Japan was visited by a heavy typhoon early in September, and the steamer Tartar brings advices of disasters. From Kagoshima comes the news of the loss of 600 fishing smacks and 1,500 men. The Governor of Yamaguchiken reports that 38 persons were drowned and nine others were killed. The Governor of Hiroshima Ken reports 65 lives lost. Twenty-five casualties occurred in Akigori alone. the steamer Kairu-Maru was wrecked on Ushifuki September 10.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

C. M. Holman, of Bangor, Me., a part owner in coal mines in Pennsylvania leased by the Reading Company, has wired President Roosevelt that the interests of the owners entitles them to representation in any conference on settlement of the strike. Mr. Holman may also appeal to the courts for an injunction.

Lady Henry Somerset, president of the World's W. C. T. U., arrived in New York on the steamer Minneapolis from London, and William W. Rockville was a passenger on the Vaderland from Antwerp.

The Standard Oil Company has advanced the price of refined oil one-half cent a gallon, and it is said that another half cent will be added on before the week ends.

William R. Hearst, in accepting the congressional nomination in New York, announced himself in favor of government ownership of public franchises.

Col. Alexander Rose Pifer was made second deputy police commissioner of New York, to succeed Major Ebstein, who becomes first deputy.

Ex-President Cleveland stated emphatically that he did not propose to take part in the New York State campaign.

The war game was renewed at Fort Riley, an interesting problem being worked out and much powder burned.

The gunboat Bancroft was placed in commission at Boston Navy Yard.

The National Irrigation Congress was opened in Colorado Springs.

Under the guard of troops a trainload of coal was shipped over the Reading Railroad from Mahanoy City, Pa., for Philadelphia. The Reading will, it is said, make another attempt to operate mines this week. At Scranton and other towns in the anthracite region the homes of the mining officials are closely guarded by troops.

The Erie express on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into the rear end of a freight train near Milton, Pa., and Engineer Wheeland, of Harrisburg, and Conductor Stringer, of Sunbury, were killed.

Two stockholders of the New Orleans Railway Company applied to the courts for a receiver with a view to forcing a settlement of the strike.

John A. Sheridan, a fugitive member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, wanted on the charge of bribery, was arrested.

Gen. William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, arrived in New York and was given a grand reception by the army.

Sir Michael Herbert, British ambassador to the United States, reached New York on the Cunard liner Campania.

The long litigation between the City of Nashville, Tenn., and the street railway company has been settled, the city granting franchises in return for the donation of Centennial Park to the city, payment of 2 per cent., of the gross receipts annually and the immediate expenditure of $1,000,000 on improvement of the property.

The miners of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at the Blue Creek and Blocton Mines, in Alabama, have been ordered on strike because of the refusal of the company to withhold assessments made by the union for the anthracite strikers from the wages of those miners who object to paying it.

The Maryland Society of Chicago held its annual meeting and elected Harry Page Guyton president, and a resolution was adopted to notify Rear Admiral Schley of his election as honorary member of the society.

The organization of a lodge of the Machinists' Union in Waynesboro, Pa., has resulted in two large manufacturing establishments posting notices that they will employ no union men.

A temporary panic was caused in Wall street by the unfounded story that the Comptroller of the Currency had declared Secretary Shaw's plan to abolish the bank reserves illegal.

Foreign.

One hundred thousand tons of coal were sold on the Newcastle Coal Exchange for America. Reports from Cardiff state that 25 steamships have been secured to carry coal to New York and Boston. Of 100,000 tons bought at Cardiff last week for American orders, 80,000 were for New York.

A new religious sect has been organized in Russia, the chief object of which is to play upon the superstitions of the peasants by predicting the early end of the world.

The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches in England has appealed to the Parliament for the withdrawal of the government Educational Bill.

Lord Kitchener will soon leave London for India to take up his duties as commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

The Denmark Rigsdag reassembled, the Landsthing electing M. Hansen, an Independent Conservative, as president.

General Percin, chief of the cabinet of the minister of war, was slightly injured in a duel with Gaston Pollonais.

One of the most powerful leaders of the Boxers is Liao Kuan Yin, a woman, who is reverenced as a goddess.

The Rev. Canon George Rawlinson, canon of Canterbury since 1872, is dead.

Statistics show that there are 28,953 blind people and 126,244 lepers in India.

Lin Kun Yi, the famous viceroy of the Yangtse Valley, died in Nanking.

The Paris fund for a monument to Zola amounts to $3,400, including $60 from Dreyfus. Sixty thousand members of various societies took part in the funeral procession.

The Pester Lloyd, of Vienna, in commenting upon Kruger's willingness to make peace with Great Britain, suggests that he induce the Boer generals to abandon their tour.

Financial.

Chicago hears that United States Steel will take over American Tin Can very shortly.

The buying by Gates and his friends sent up Colorado Fuel from 81 to 85 in an hour.

Big bankers are unanimous in the assertion that speculation should be kept at a lower point for some weeks.

Stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad will on November 10 vote upon a proposition to increase the bonded indebtdness by $18,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Camp Roosevelt on the White House Grounds Formally Dedicated.

AUTOMOBILE PARADE AND REGATTA.

Camp Roosevelt Was Formally Dedicated at 4.30 O'Clock—It is on a Beautiful Green Sward, Located Near the Heart of the City, And Also is Otherwise Well Adapted to The Purpose to Which it is To Be Put.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—What may be the last great gathering of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic was auspiciously begun here with the formal dedication in the afternoon of Camp Roosevelt, the miniature city of tents on the historic oval south of the White House. Secretary Hay was the orator of the day.

It is said that never in the history of the city has there been such a gathering of persons. The population is easily doubled at the present time and crowds are entering by every train. At the railroad offices the statement was made that tickets are no longer being sold in offices throughout the West, owing to the inability of the trunk lines to handle the traffic.

Many features attracted the throngs without having any appreciable effect on the crowd on Pennsylvania avenue. In the morning there was an automobile parade on Pennsylvania avenue, followed in the afternoon with a procession of about 450 braves of the Independent Order of Red Men in war paint, blankets and the splendor of barbaric decoration. Fred W. Kohlert was chief marshal. Chiefs, sachems and medicine men participated, some afoot, others mounted. In the procession were several floats surmounted with Indian tents and bands of Indians—the harmless kind.

The automobile parade, led by Gen. Ell Torrance, started at Scott Circle at 10 o'clock and passed over the principal thoroughfares to the center of the city. General Torrance, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, reviewed the parade from the White House stand.

NO BREAK IN MINERS RANKS.

Such the Sentiment of the Strikers—Legal Action Against Operators.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. (Special).—The striking miners here have recovered from the first bitterness of disappointment. Their chagrin at the failure of the conference called by President Roosevelt between the representatives of the opposing forces in the greatest industrial battle the world has ever witnessed has been succeeded by a spirit of grim determination to fight it out until they obtain recognition of their grievances, either through compromise or arbitration, or go down together in defeat, conquered, but not subdued. The operators have explained their inability to get certificated miners behind the stockades proceeded from two causes—intimidation on the part of the strikers that made a man hesitate before submitting himself to loss of life or limb or his family to insult, and the settlement rumors circulated from time to time which prevented many from deserting the union who would otherwise have long since returned to work.

LONG LITIGATION SETTLED.

Nashville Makes a Good Deal With Its Street Railway Company.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—The litigation between the city and the street railway company, which has been pending for four years, was settled by agreement between Receiver Percy Warner and Mayor James Head. By the terms of the agreement the city concedes the charter rights and franchises to the company in return for the donation of Centennial Park to the city, the payment of 2 per cent. of the gross receipts of the company annually, and an agreement to expend $1,000,000 immediately on improvement of the property. Centennial Park, which the city gets in the deal, is the site of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and comprises 72 acres of improved property, valued at $125,000.

Fined for Starting a Strike.

Chicago (Special).—W. F. Francis, business agent of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, has been fined $200 by the joint arbitration committee of the union and the employers because he ordered a recent strike of ironworkers on the Rock Island Depot. Francis called out the men because the contractors gave some building work to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. As a result work was stopped on buildings that are to cost over $9,000,000. The strike involved iron men, hodcarriers, hoisting engineers, masons, carpenters and bricklayers.

Mob Attacks a Jail.

Lincolnton, N. C. (Special).—As the result of considerable talk of lynching here since the preliminary hearing of Calvin Elliott, colored, for an assault on Mrs. Caleb Brown, a crowd broke into the jail about 2 o'clock a. m. and tried to batter down the doors, but failed and dispersed without getting the negro. Judge Hoke wired the Governor to call a sepcial term of court for the trial of the negro and the latter replied that he would do so at once. Fears are held of a renewed attempt at violence and a telegram was sent to Charlotte for the military company to be dispatched to Lincoln on a special train.

Invited to Hunt Moose.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—Frank H. Kratka, Mayor of Thief River Falls, Minn., sent President Roosevelt an invitation to hunt moose in Northern Minnesota for ten days, beginning November 12. The invitation was burnt on birch bark and was accompanied by a special hunter's license, also on bark, for which the President, if he accept, must pay $25 like any other non-resident hunter. The party is to include Senators Clapp and Nelson, Governor Van Sant and Congressman Fletcher and Morris.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency just made public an abstract of the reports of the 4,601 national banks of the country at the close of business on September 15, 1902. The following are the principal items:

Loans and discounts, $3,280,127,480; bonds to secure circulation, $324,253,760; United States bonds to secure public deposits, $124,685,150; United States bonds on hand, $8,008,100; stocks and securities, $493,109,726; due from national banks not reserve agents, $264,616,195; due from reserve agents, $465,640,578; lawful money reserve in banks, $507,993,738; capital stock paid in, $705,535,417.

Surplus, $326,393,953; undivided profits, $169,216,512; national bank circulation outstanding, $317,991,809; due to other national banks, $648,885,530; due to State banks and bankers, $285,221,529; due to trust companies and savings banks, $235,220,608; due to reserve, agents, $31,013,564; dividends unpaid, $968,559; individual deposits, $3,209,273,893; United States deposits, $117,997,769; deposits of the United States disbursing officers, $6,846,033; average reserve held, 25.74 per cent.

25 per cent.

War Against Hail.

The State Department has received from Consul I. C. Covert, at Lyons, the official report of the international congress for the protection of that city against hail.

In 1891 efforts were made to produce rain by the use of cannon, and a professor of the University of Bologna inaugurated a similar process for protection against hail. The Consul states that in 1896 Albert Stieger, Burgermeister of Windisch Feistrits, is said to have turned a hailstorm into a fall of fine rain by the detonations from a number of mortars.

About 10,000 cloud-firing stations were represented at the congress at Padua in 1900. At this congress it was unanimously voted to continue the war against hail, on condition that it should be done systematically.

In the report of the international congress it is stated that the firing of cannon stopped the wind or diminished its force, perforated or cleared away the clouds entirely and stopped the electrical discharges above the protected zone, the lightning and thunder raging only outside of it.

Friars Must Wait Three Years.

Three years is the period of time now fixed in the minds of the officials of the War Department as requisite for a complete settlement of the Philippine friars' lands question.

Governor Taft, by direction of Secretary Root, made a proposition to the Vatican to pay down a lump sum of money for the lands, the Philippine Government thereby assuming all risks of defective titles. That proposition, however, having been declined there was no way out of it but to fall back on the established method of title settlement, and where, as in this case, the titles run back several hundred years, and are held under tenure unknown to English common law practice, the settlement is bound to be very difficult.

It would not surprise the officials here if the Vatican would suddenly decide to expedite settlement by accepting a lump sum.

Determined to Crush the Boxers.

Minister Conger's dispatches to the State Department show that Yuan Shi Kai, the viceroy of Chi Li, is really in earnest in his expressed determination to crush the Boxers in his section of China. A proclamation issued by him to the people declares that the heresy of boxerdom has done great harm to the land; that from ancient times to the present this heresy always meant ruin. The boxing and incantations they practice amount, after all, to not much more than a kind of jugglery—the swallowing of knives and fire without any skill. The charms they pretend to possess are or no avail when they come in collision with troops.

Russian Consuls Must Pay Duty.

The Treasury Department has decided that hereafter official supplies sent from the Government of Russia to its consular offices in the United States are subject to duty the same as goods imported by private parties. This action is taken upon official advices from the Russian Government that such goods sent from the United States and other foreign nations to its consular officers in that country are subject to duty.

Gunner Connelly's Promotion.

Gunner Louis J. Connelly, attached to the receiving ship Constellation, at Newport, having passed a satisfactory examination, will be commissioned an ensign in the Navy under the provision of a special act of Congress authorizing such advancement of a limited number of qualified warrant officers.

An Inland Water Route.

Secretary Root has approved a project for a survey between Norfolk, Va., and Beaufort, N. C., to determine the most advantageous route for the establishment by the government of an inland water route between the places named.

Newsy Items of Interest.

Secretary Root has designated Brigadier General Sanger to conduct the census in the Philippines, and H. W. Gannett, of the Geological Survey, and William H. Olmstead, of the Department of Labor, experts, to assist him.

The President appomted Col. William Quinton a brigadier in the regular Army.

Attorney General Knox said that in an article written some time ago Vice-President Wilcox refuted the argument he made before the President.

The War Department has arranged for the transfer of the telegraph system of the Philippines from the military to the civil authorities.

Secretary Moody issued an order creating the new Caribbean Division and placing Rear Admiral Coghlan in command.

Minister Conger's dispatches to the State Department show that the Viceroy of Chili province, China, is really in earnest in his determination to crush the Boxers in his section.

The remains of the late Admiral James E. Jouett were buried in Arlington Cemetery.

THE PLAN IS REJECTED

Coal Operators Say They Will Never Yield to Strikers.

THE CONFERENCE IS A FAILURE.

Mine Owners Declare That Anarchy Prevails in Pennsylvania—President Mitchell Willing to Submit the Entire Controversy to the President to Be Adjusted by Arbitration Through a Commission.

Washington, D. D. (Special).—President Roosevelt is satisfied that the coal strike is not to be settled through an appeal to the humanity and patriotism of those responsible for the present intolerable condition.

The conference between the President and the representatives of the contending forces has been concluded without a settlement or promise of a settlement by the action of those to whom the President made his appeal. The "captains of capital" and the "captains of labor" were brought face to face in the presence of the chief Executive at the temporary White House and called upon to lay aside their personal differences in the interest of the whole country.

Mr. John Mitchell, on behalf of the miners, proposed sending the matter to a board or commission of arbitration and offered to send the miners to work if this were done, abiding without question by the decision of such an impartial tribunal.

The representatives of the mine owners and railroads refused absolutely to have any dealings with Mr. Mitchell, or to give any sort of recognition to the union as having rights or interests to be respected, and proposed simply that any individual miner having a grievance might present his case for settlement by a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Mitchell assumed the attitude of asking nothing but justice, and of being willing to leave it to disinterested parties representing the public to determine what that justice should be. The representatives of the mine owners and railroads assumed the attitude of refusing to recognize that the organization represented by Mr. Mitchell had any business whatever in the case.

They could not be moved from this position, and with the conference closed, not to be resumed, the parties to the controvesy are no closer than before.

The conference, as such, was a failure, yet it may mark the beginning of the end, as it is regarded as almost certain that the President will now bring the subject to the attention of Congress. It is not believed that the question will longer be considered with reference to the wishes and interests of the two warring elements, but will be dealt with, as best it may, as a matter of vital public interest. It is no longer a question of what the strikers or mine owners will do, but one of what the representatives of the people can do.

The spirit in which the "captains of capital" entered upon the conference was distinctly one of condescension, with an air of self-conscious power, giving an impression of defiance. Remarks made by a member of the party to the effect that if anyone knew what the President would do now it was more than they did appeared little short of sneering.

It is expected that the question will soon be up to Congress.

Two conferences were held, and the interest displayed in both was intense.

In his statement of the case the President impressed upon the operators and President Mitchell the great need to the country of a settlement. The miners submitted their proposition, which in effect was that whenever there should be differences between the operators and their employes such differences should be referred to a tribunal to be selected by the President for decision and that both sides should abide by the decision which should be rendered by that tribunal, regardless of its effect upon either side.

The operators then submitted their proposition. It was:

First—That under no circumstances should they recognize or transact business with Mr. Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers, or any other agent of the union.

Second—That should any differences arise between employes individually and employers such difference should be referred to the judge of the Court of Common Pleas located within the district where the trouble originated.

The miners rejected the proposition made by the operators. The operators rejected the proposition made by the miners.

May Appeal to the Miners.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A final effort, with hope of success, is to be made to end the coal strike. It has been discussed by the President and some of his advisers, and while the idea is still in an uncompleted state and the final result still uncertain, yet it offers a method which now seems to be the only solution of the problem.

The suggestion is made that President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, may be able to have the men now on strike return to work in order to avert the impending disaster which a fuel famine will cause, and that at as early a date as possible there shall be a complete investigation by Congress and by the State Legislature of Pennsylvania into the anthracite coal situation, with a view of bringing before the public the facts and conditions of the miners, with a view to legislation or recommendations for relieving the condition of the miners in the near future. While it is not absolutely possible to guarantee such an investigation there is little doubt that recommendations by the President and the Executive of Pennsylvania would be promptly acted upon by Congress and the Pennsylvania legislature.

Mob Lynches a Negro.

Columbus, Miss. (Special).—Utt Duncan, a negro, was taken from the county jail here by a mob of several hundred men and hanged to a nearby telephone pole. Late at night Duncan entered the telephone office at Eagle Lake, where Miss Lena Harris, night operator, was on duty, and conducted himself improperly. Duncan was arrested and brought here from Eagle Lake for safekeeping, but a mob of men succeeded in forcing their way into the jail and removing Duncan.

PRIDE OF MOROS CRUSHED.

Americans Capture and Destroy Forty of Their Forts—Many Natives Fell.

Manila (By Cable).—Capt. John J. Pershing's column has completely routed the Maciu Moros in the Island of Mindanao, killing or wounding a hundred of them and capturing and destroying 40 forts.

Two Americans were wounded, but none killed.

On Tuesday the Moros retired to their largest and strongest fort, on the lake shore, and on Wednesday Captain Pershing attacked them with artillery, bombarding them three hours. At noon Lieutenant Loring, leading a squad of men, attempted to set fire to the fort. He crept under the walls and started a blaze, but the Moros discovered him and forced the Americans to retreat.

In the afternoon the Sultan of Cabugatan led a sortie at the head of a band of fanatics armed with knives. They crept through the grass, sprang up and attacked the Americans. The Sultan was wounded six times, but boloed an American before he died. His followers were also killed.

In the darkness Wednesday night Captain Pershing took his batteries within a hunderd yards of the fort, closed in his infantry lines and resumed the attack. The Moros broke through twice and attempted to escape by the beach, but were discovered and many of them were killed. They abandoned the fort early Thursday, after 15 hours' bombardment. Captain Pershing destroyed the rest of the forts and returned to Camp Vicars.

It is believed the moral effect of the defeat of the Moros will be great. General Davis has ordered that hostilities be stayed in order to permit the Sultan of Bacolod and other hostile Sultans to make peace. The Sultans of Miacu were confident of their ability to defeat the Americans and vowed before the fight to enter slavery voluntarily if they themselves were defeated.

WEST VIRGINIA COMPROMISES.

Seventeen Kanawha and Hocking Valley Mines to Start Again.

Montgomery, W. Va. (Special).—Seventeen mines which have been idle since June 7, because of the strike, will start up this week and 4,000 miners who have been idle that length of time will begin work.

Such an agreement was arrived at in a convention of miners held here. It was a delegate convention of the United Mine Workers of subdistrict No. 1, Division 17, and was held to consider a proposition made by the Kanawha and Hocking Valley Coal Company, the largest coal interest in this immediate region. The terms provide for nine hours work, pay every two weeks and give the miners the right to organize. They will be paid by the weight of 2,000 pounds to the ton, will have the right to employ their own check-weighman, and will not be compelled to deal in company stores. This is a compromise.

Severe Strain Upon the President.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Cortelyou, upon being asked as to the condition of the President, said: "The conference was a severe strain upon the President. While, in the judgment of his physicians, his progress toward toward recovery has been satisfactory and continues so, they feel that to avoid the risk of a setback he should be relieved of any undue tax upon his strength. Therefore the next week or 10 days only such matters will be brought to his attention as it may be imperatively necessary for him to consider."

Invasion of Japanese.

Paris (By Cable).—The news that a Japanese judicial official from Osaka has just been given a high post at the Bangkok Court is a piece of information which is arousing in Paris a large amount of anxiety which is not altogether a matter of pretense. That portion of the press which seeks always to pour oil on the flames expresses its conviction that this appointment is the forerunner of a general invasion of Japanese into Siam under the friendly eye of England.

Sheldon Declines to Run.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon filed with the Secretary of State a formal declination of the nomination for Congressman-at-large on the Allied Populist ticket. Mr. Sheldon previously refused the nomination, but in some way his name had been filed with the remainder of the ticket, making his latest action necessary. Most of the nominees of the Allied Populist have declined, and it is probable that another convention will be held.

Engineer and Conductor Killed.

Williamsport Pa. (Special).—Northbound passenger train No. 9, known as the Erie express, while running at a high rate of speed crashed into the rear end of a freight train near Milton, Pa. Passenger Engineer Wheeland, of Harrisburg, and Freight Conductor Stringer, of Sunbury were killed. Passenger Fireman Shaffer, of Harrisburg, was seriously hurt. None of the passengers, it is reported, was injured.

Killed by His Brother-in-Law.

Shreveport La. (Special).—While threatening to murder his own wife, Samuel Long, a carpenter, was killed here by his wife's brother, F. M. Fuller. Long had sent word to his wife that he intended to kill her. When he arrived at her home Long was met by Fuller, who shot him. Fuller surrendered and was released on bail.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE LATEST NEWS.

The Massachusetts Republican Convention nominated John L. Bates, of Boston, for Governor, and Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, for lieutenant governor.

Stage Manager Harry C. Rose, of New York, who shot and killed his wife, was committed by the coroner to answer the charge of murder.

Tom, the trick elephant at the Central Park Zoo, in New York, became so unmanageable that the authorities were obliged to kill him.

GARDEN AND FARM

PASTURE WEEDS.

There is a constant demand nowadays for information concerning measures for keeping weeds out of grazing lands. Weeds are generally plants that have become adapted to living in many climates, on many soils and under very various conditions. Some of them are truly cosmopolitan, being found in almost all countries. Their transportation to other countries is usually due to man, a very common means of distribution being throught accidental mixture with grain, vegetable or grass seeds. Railroads, particularly through the freight trains, carry seeds of weed plants from place to place. In such ways weeds suddenly come to appear in new and unexpected regions.

The dominant vegetation existing in any section of the country, if left to itself, usually repels invaders. In an old plant region, as a forest or a prairie, vegetation of a particular sort has established itself as the result of centuries of competition with other plants contesting for the same space. Seeds of invading species, however, may lie dormant for some time in the soil, awaiting the clearing of the land to germinate and grow. Notice the new plants that appear where land is cleared of trees or sod and left to itself. The most common cause of weed invasion of native pastures is overpasturing, whereby the wild grasses are kept down so that they cannot compete with the weeds.

Eradication of weeds already present in pastures depends on the particular case. Annual weeds can be killed out by mowing before seeding. This may have to be repeated several times during the growing season, as many of them will send up new sprouts. In the case of biennials or perennials with tap roots, cutting the latter underground and benefit the "crown" is effective. Perennials like the bindweed which spread by underground stems, are extremely difficult to deal with, because every bud on such a stem is capable of growing into a new plant. Plowing under simply spreads the plant by cutting the propagating stems and scattering the pieces. No very satisfacto way of eradicating weeds of this kind can be given that will apply for all cases and conditions. A straw mulch, by excluding the light, will sometimes kill them. Common salt applied to the soil is effective, and arsenite of soda, one pound dissolved in eight quarts of cold water, is recommended. Of course, any chemicals that will kill weeds will kill all the other vegetation for several months. Chemical methods of weed extermination, then, should be used only as a last resort and under expert advice.—American Gardening.

THE HAND SEPARATOR.

If a hand separator is operated by a skilled dairyman, it will skim as closely as a power machine. The greater number of them are and will be bought and used by men who have not had an opportunity of taking a course in a dairy school and consequently the very best results may not be obtained. However, by carefully following directions sent out with the machine and observing results closely, any bright dairy farmer can run a hand separator readily. There are so many advantages that it is worth the extra time needed to become familiar with the mechanism of the separator and its successful operation. The cream is much more easily delivered to the market than the whole milk. The skimmilk is warm and sweet when it comes from the separator and in this condition can be fed to young stock.

The best hand separator should not leave more than .1 of 1 per cent. of butter fat in the skimmilk, and much closer skimming is on record. Of course it always pays to get the best separator, as in this case the best is by far the cheapest.

In setting up the machine, be sure that it is placed on a level solid foundation. Unless this is looked after, the operation cannot be complete. The bowl revolves at a very high rate of speed and the frame of the separator must be absolutely free from vibration. Then another important point is to have the milk warm, that is, it should not fall below 85 degrees. The sooner it is separated from milking the better. The speed of the bowl must be looked after carefully. When directions say to turn the crank 45 to 50 times per minute, be sure and do not let it fall below this. Uniformity of speed is also extremely important and the dairyman should practice until he can turn the separator from start to finish without much variation.

This method of caring for milk on the farm should be carefully considered by all who have five or more cows. The saving over the gravity methods and the so-called tin can separator, many amount to as much as $5 or $10 per cow per year.—American Agriculturist.

PEACHES.

Of all the tree fruits that grow the peach will outdo the rest in production and in making good returns; but before we set out an orchard let us consider a few things. In the first place the peach must be cultivated as carefully as corn, and must not be let standing in sod if good crops are obtained. You will hear many a farmer say that back of his house is a peach tree that bears every year, and in sod to boot. But let me say that the elements the tree at the back door receives is different from that in the orchard. While at the back door it gets the very best of fertilizers, in an orchard the sod will starve it to death. There are theories as to planting an orchard that at first sound reasonable. There are men advocating the practice of setting apple and peach trees together. Study the growth of these two trees. For the first six years the peach will almost double the apple, but at that age the peach has commenced to bear and its growth is much retarded, while at six the apple is only just in good condition to grow. At twelve years, when the peach is bearing, the apple has outgrown it and is taking the substance from the soil that the peach is most in need of, as well as shutting out the sunlight that is so needful for good fruit. The average life of the peach tree is from eighteen to twenty years. Good reasoning will show that every year from twelve until its usefulness expires that its chances to bear a full crop and a good quality are much retarded, as the apple is getting a better growth every year, and one will find by close observation that they have lost fully one-third of the fruit it should have borne in its lifetime. Therefore I would say when you want an orchard of peaches plant peaches alone and give them plenty of room—20x20 is not too far—with proper care and in most climates, in a reasonable latitude, you will be well paid for your trouble.—Jas. L. Bonar, in The Epitomist.

EXPERIMENTING WITH SEEDS.

The nurseryman supplies us now with plants and trees at such low prices that the practice of raising them from seed on the farm or in the orchard is rapidly dying out. But if one wishes to obtain the best results in horticultural work, he should continue to raise in a separate garden new seedlings each year, selecting the seed from the very choicest trees and plants in his orchard. Strawberries, pears, apples, plums, raspberries, and, in fact, every kind of plant or fruit tree should be planted in the home nursery. The object of this is to obtain some seedlings which will be better adapted to the farm and soil than any which may be purchased of nurserymen. One of the reasons why nurserymen obtain such excellent results from their seedlings is that they are eminently adapted to the soil and climate where raised. When sold to farmers in distant parts of the country they do not show the same satisfactory results. A dozen different fruits can be mentioned which have made certain localities famous.

It may be that one will plant seedlings a good many years before obtaining good results, but sooner or later the trees or vines will show an adaptation to the place which will make their fruits quite superior. Two choice plants planted together away from all other plants will cross and frequently produce excellent fruits. Seeds from the same tree or vine will frequently produce plants whose fruits are very different. New varieties may in time be raised, and by carefully cultivating and selecting they will show better results than those bought from the nurseryman. We cannot afford to give up raising seedlings quite yet.—S. W. Chambers, in American Cultivator.

PROFIT FROM SHEEP.

More profit can be obtained by fitting some of them in good shape for the butcher. This brings a more frequent income from the flock than where only the wool is sold. By the use of rams of the best mutton breeds the lambs may be easily fattened for the butcher at four or six months old, at which age they will often bring as much or more than a mature sheep. Make a pen for them to which the ewes cannot have access and in this place a trough where they can be fed extra. A mixture of corn and oats ground together, wheat bran and linseed oil meal makes a ration that forces rapid, profitable growth. Extra feeding of this kind is necessary to market the lambs at an early age.

SHEEP IN THE ORCHARD.

Sheep are one of the best kinds of stock to keep in orchards. After a little practice they will pick up fallen fruit quicker than hogs; and this is often very important, as the codling moth worm generally leaves the apple soon after it drops. But, with either sheep or hogs, sufficient food must be supplied or the trees will be barked. The food thus given goes, however, where it will do the most good. In the production of the largest and best fruit.

GRASS CROP VALUABLE.

Grass crops are always valuable to the former, irrespective of market prices, because they are the most useful crops grown on the farm. Hay will bring good prices if used for producing the best quality of milk, butter and meat, and no farm is complete that does not produce grass.

Mere Opinion.

The varnish is soon worn from the railing in front of the bar, but church pews seldom need repairing.

A bad man gets vast credit for doing a good thing which nobody would have noticed if the doer had been decent.

When a baby girl is born she at once begins to yell for clothes, and she never gets over the habit.

When a man has difficulty in finding a chance to propose he can make up his mind that the girl doesn't want him.

The business instinct frequently takes the form of an easy conscience.—Chicago Record-Herald.

FASHION AND FANCY

THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE.

Now, there is this peculiarity about allowances: they are always sufficient but never ample, writes Julia Ditto Young in Good Housekeeping. The ample allowance is like Irish snakes and the sharp carving knife, simply non est. We are speaking not of the poorer classes, where the wife handles and dispenses the man's hard earnings, almost invariably with surprisingly good judgment; nor of wealthy families, where it is but the drawing of a check to resolve all minor money difficulties; but of households placed midway in the social scale, with their multifarious taps and drains and pressures upon the "gold-bleeding vein" of the man's income. In these households a continual conflict is waged in the breast of the mistress between desire and necessity—between the claims of the family and herself. And in this conflict a conscientious woman is again and again worsted, for she will sacrifice herself for the others, like the birds which pluck the down from their breasts for the nestlings, not once only, but even a second time. It is from this constant self abnegation that a salary dedicated to her and forced upon her would preserve her.

The man thinks of himself first—the woman thinks of herself last. He takes as a matter of course what he needs for cigars, club dues, ball games or other things, but it is not till everything and everybody else is supplied that a woman dares venture on any personal expenditure not absolutely necessary. A woman seldom displays a new garment, without saying, what is the actual truth, "I had to have it." She has to decide a dozen times a day between the real and the artificial needs of the family; she must satisfy all the former and many of the latter. Men accuse women of being undecided in shopping, of wasting their own and the clerk's time; but it is an imperative duty to make the most of every dollar, and not to buy in one store if the same goods can be bought cheaper next door. And it is not an unmixed pleasure to go shopping with inadequate means—to feel that requirements could barely decently be met with half again as much cash as is available.

And in the strenuous need for saving, the housemother is often betrayed into buying a bargain, a new but inferior brand of cereal or canned goods, to her great remorse and the righteous indignation of her family. She must three times daily perform the miracle of catering acceptably to several diverse appetites, presenting food containing the proper proportions of fat, acid, of nitrogen, butter must not lack, fruit must not fail, there must be gaps in the procession of cheap nutriments, rice and prunes must be masked and hooded; the commoner the food is, the more daintily seasoned and served much it be; nor must she ever be caught in the predicament of Jo in "Little Women," who thought to save a wretched uneatable dinner by a dessert of big red strawberries, only to see the guests forget to eat it, while Laurie whispered in her ear, "Salt instead of sugar, and the cream is sour."

CHINA'S EMPRESS' EARLY LIFE.

Tsu-Tsi, the empress of China, has lived in a period of transition. Within the space of a few decades the storm-wind, imprisoned for ages, burst over the time-forgotten land of China, where peace had found a sure harborage for generations, shattering creeds and customs, hopes and strivings. The sacred city of Mukden, where the moldering remains of the founders of the Manchu dynasty mingle with the living roots of hardy pine and weeping willow, became a Russian town, and the very capital of the empire was powed into a chaos of ruins; but amid the crash of the old and the onslaught of the new, Tsu-Tsi alone endured, keeping her seat on the tottering throne and bowing neither head nor knee. Truly this woman of fate would seem to live a charmed life and to be the possessor of some mystic Ariadne clue which helps her thread her way through the wildering labyrinth which time and the white race have so skillfully woven for her people and herself.

Hardly less strange is the fact that freshness of youth, which, clinging to her still, despite the years and the worries that have followed in their train, combines with so much else that strikes and fascinates to raise her to a place high above that of the average of her contemporaries. With a frail form, with eyes keen and stern in repose, but soft and caressing when the features relax into a smile, a voice that singes the soul when used in anger, yet soothes and softens, like dulcimers' strains when addressing her friends, she can attune herself to every mood and touch the wellsprings of most people who come within the sphere of her personal influence. Despite her 65 years, years of storm and stress, age has not yet wound his soft white blossoms round the brows—still furrowless—of Tsu-Tsi, nor bleached the mellow color of her cheeks. She is the allegory of perpetual youth.

To say that this daughter of an obscure and penniless huckster is a self-made woman, who, by dint of will power and insight won her way to a throne whence she molds the fate of a people of four hundred millions, is to convey but a faint and far-away idea of the part she has played in carving her own curious career.—Edward J. Dillon, in Success.

AMERICAN WOMEN BLAMED.

It is not that women are loudly dressed says a Paris special in the Brooklyn Eagle—never has better taste existed than at present for the selection of colors, but the dressmakers' bills run higher than they ever did, and it is no wonder, for gowns never took such a time to work up, and all incrustations, lace work, tucking, pleating are hand-made. Worth, for instance, spends his nights in designing the materials of gowns, and then how they will be made up. Do you know what the French women blame for this extraordinary extravagance in dress at present? Mesdames les Americaines. You go to any entertainment, any assembly, and the best, the most expensively dressed, are Americans. "Well, that is all right," said one American woman to me. "We have the money and the taste. Paris taught us how to dress, and now we teach Paris how to dress."

French actresses, however, vie with American women in the length of their dressmakers' bills. Mlle. Jeaune Dupare in four years spent $62,000 on dress. This was found out in a lawsuit which Mlle. Dupare had with her dressmaker for overcharging. This time the bill amounted to only $4,000, a mere trifle, as the French papers stated. Naturally an expert had to settle the intricate question. The judge of the court, whose salaries are only $1,600 a year, opened their eyes at this expenditure just to adorn a beautiful woman. They probably are not aware that Mlle. Dupare's underskirts cost just $120 apiece, and these are considered too plain to wear on the stage. "Where does the bread and butter come from?" asked one of the judges, who seemed too unsophisticated to live in Paris. "Mlle. Dupare does not eat bread and butter," was the answer "she eats cake."

GOWN OF 15,000 BEETLES.

Fancy dresses, like coronation robes, come high if anything unique is attempted. Not long ago in London a young woman appeared at a ball as a beetle. Her gown was a shimmer glitter of iridescent beetle wing cases—green, gold, and glossy black. Fifteen thousand beetles were sacrificed to produce the gown, which was made in India. It originally was owned by an Indian rajah, and came into possession of the wearer's father. The value of the robe is $7,500, says the Chicago Sunday Tribune.

When the Infanta Eulalia of Spain visited the World's Fair she was presented with a magnificent robe of some gleaming green stuff, the texture of which she was unable to guess. Its material was spun glass. It was made at Dresden, in Germany, took five months to complete, and cost $1,750. The color effect of this dress under strong light is marvellous. As its wearer moves ripples of pale green, pale blue, and silvery white appear to chase one another across its surface. The dress does not sparkle, but possesses a silvery sheen all its own. When the princess wore it recently at a fancy dress ball in Madrid it created a tremendous sensation.

Equally sensational, more costly, but certainly not so beautiful was the attire worn at a Naples fancy dress carnival by a woman who represented "Money." She had more than $2,500 worth of paper money fastened on her gown, besides an enormous number of coins of different ages and countries.

FOR WHITE HAIR.

It is safe to say that if a woman's hair has turned white prematurely or in proper accordance with her age there is no more artfully artistic way of adequately displaying her blanched tresses and of bringing out the delicate tints of roses in her cheeks than by dressing her, from train to shoulders, in unbroken and unrelieved white of a proper color. We use the term color advisedly, for in the shops and fitting rooms we hear glib talk of lemon white, ash white, shell white, porcelain white, flesh white, rose white, almond white, and then the more familiar descriptions of ivory, pearl and oyster white, says the Boston Globe.

Every name here given signifies a quality of whiteness that may be more or less becoming to the complexion, hair and eyes of different women. A distinct and delicious character is given nearly all the white costumes by the use of laces that range, in the quality of their coloring, from the palest lemon to gray, antique, tea color and soft cafe au lait.

Every species of white goods, from the finest etamine to the sincerest Swiss, forms the fabric of these delicate compositions. The tall and stately figures display the transparent wools, wool veilings and satin taffeta to the greatest advantage; the younger element have laid almost exclusive claim to Swiss and silky mull, silk batiste and the tarlatans that are a revival of other days.

Utilization of Cocoanut Shells.

There is a chance for some ingenious inventor to devise a means of utilizing cocoanut shells. We are informed by a cocoanut dealer in New York city that at the present time the fibre is stripped from the nut and used as fuel, simply because there is apparently no industrial use for them. At this late day it would seem almost a wanton waste to destroy anything at all, much less cocoanut shells. The dealer in question would be glad to place at any inventor's disposal any amount of cocoanut shells for the purpose of experiment.—Scientific American.

A Loving Mother.

Only a loving mother can weep bitter tears over a lost child and then wield the slipper energetically when it returns.—Chicago News.

Childhood is Not the Happiest Period

By Barry Pain.

I HAVE never understood the feelings of those who are sorry that they are full grown. To different children there is, of course, a different childhood; but, as a rule, the happiness of childhood is a delusion and the peace of the baby carriage a myth. I believe that any brave and intelligent man can count on his fingers of one hand the things that would really hurt him seriously; the longer you live the more you realize how few things are really important.

But the troubles of childhood are numberless. The agony of terror is alone enough to make childhood the most miserable part of one's existence. The dead came out of their graves and walked into my nursery by night; dared not open my eyes lest I should see them. There was a waiting figure behind every curtain in dim-lit passages. There were pictures in books that haunted me; I knew two or three of them well—I knew the page on which they came. I opened the book and turned almost up to the dreaded page and then waited; but I had to go on always. I had to see the eyes staring into mine, and the lips writhing. Then I shut the book quietly and went away to do some thing or other that would take my mind from the picture.

I am glad that I am grown up; I should not care to endure such maddening terrors again. I was far too much ashamed of them then to think that no one who, as a child, was afraid of the dark, would look back upon childhood as the pleasantest period of his life. And, if a child has more troubles than a man, he undoubtedly has fewer pleasures.

A child's pleasures are mostly due to its love of acquisition, its vanity or its appetite being temporarily satisfied. From its natural affection for its parents or friends—if that affection is very strong—it gets far more suffering than pleasure. Any man of average intelligence can do better than that; he has work that interests him, books, or music, or pictures that mean far more to him than any child's pleasure means to the child. It is easy to love children; one of the chief reasons is that pity is akin to love. And on this question of the unhappiness of childhood, I would sooner trust a man's memory than a child's direct statement.

THE "FOUR HUNDRED" CRITICISED.

By Henry Watterson.

THE term smart set, as adopted by a bad society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the smart set is its moral abandon.

Its women are equally depraved with its men. They know all the dirt the men know. They talk freely with the men of things forbidden the decent and virtuous; that passing freely vis-a-vis or at table which was once excluded as unclean by gentlemen from the smoking room.

The women of this smart set no longer pretend to recognize virtue even as a feminine accomplishment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw, a deformity, which, if tolerated at all, must carry some promise of amendment. The only thing needful is to know it all.

In London and Paris, at Monte Carlo in the winter, at Trouville and Aix in the summer, they make life one unbending debauch; their only literary provender, when they read at all, the screeds of D'Annunzio and Bourget; their Mecca the roulette table and the race course; their heaven the modern yacht, with its luxury and isolation. The ocean tells no tales, and as the smart set knows no law, when in extremis it can go to sea.

Truly, we have come to a beautiful pass if the simpering Johnnies and the high girls that make Sherry's and Delmonico's "hum;" that irradiate the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria with the exhalations of their unclean lives and thoughts, emulating the demi-mondaines of the Third Empire, are to be accepted, even by inference, as the "best society," while the good and virtuous of the land, even though quite able to pay their way at home and abroad, must be relegated to the "middle class', are dismissed as simple bourgeoise.

Essentials Of True Happiness.

By Frank Munsey.

ONE would think that those possessing wealth, high social station—enjoying, apparently, all that this world has to offer of pleasure—would revel in their happy lot, and that their one bugbear would be death.

Yet that this not the universal case we know by such occurrences as suicides, violent deaths through recklessness, mad search for new methods of excitement, which characterize, and have ever characterized, those who, to all outward appearance, have reached the pinnacle of earthly bliss.

Two very sad illustrations of this kind which have recently transpired bring before our mind's eye numerous similar ones in the past, and convince up of the deplorable fact that human misery is much more widespread than is generally supposed. Ever since mankind first devoted itself to philosophical inquiry, the first great object of human attainment has been acknowledged to be happiness. The teachings of ancient philosophy, no less than the sublime principles of Christian belief, have this goal in view, the one on this side of the grave, the other in a future life.

But, not to become too abstract, it may be reasonably doubted that those things which permit a practically unlimited indulgence in what are currently denominated "the good things of this life" bring happiness. The whirl of pleasures is too often an inferno of pain, and the brilliant figures that move across our dazzled vision are as much deserving of pity as those that passed before Dante and Virgil in that eternal procession of despair.

The greatest among the pagan philosophers agree with Christian doctrine inasmuch as they affirm that in virtue and self-denial lies the only source of happiness. It would, indeed, seem that the rich especially are in need of a strong power of restraint to guard them against the dangers that are imposed upon them by the very condition of wealth. Many of our magnates recognize this salutary fact, and hence their plain and often frugal methods of living. But this class, without charity, are, notwithstanding their discretion, perhaps the most repellant of all. Charity and discretion combined, then, best suit the condition of pre-eminent worldly prosperity and, by serving to guard against its ills, provide the opportunity to profit by its advantages.—New York News.

The Cause of Jealousy.

By Henry James.

JEALOUSY we all know or have heard of. In connection with the sexual passions it plays an enormous part in the lives of all nations, but especially the southern and eastern. That sort of jealousy seems to need heat, sunlight, to bring it to perfection. But there is another sort, the jealousy of the artist, that seems to need nothing but the atmosphere of the studio, the concert-room, the opera house, and it immediately begins to flourish with a virulence that leaves nothing to be desired. Every one must at some time have asked himself, Why on earth should artists—poets, good or bad, painters, musicians, actors—be so fearfully jealous of one another?

You cannot be a poet and live by your trade; if you are going to live by poetry you must be the poet, the man of the day. In painting the same holds in a lesser measure; more people can live by painting than by poetry. In military matters also the same is true; a man gets his promotion less through his merit than by being known. In music a composer must be head and shoulders above his fellows before he can earn his daily bread. And in singing, especially opera singing, a man or woman must have a "name" before he or she can consider his or her position assured. This struggle for pre-eminence would alone account for much of the jealousy of the operatic profession—and also, it might be added, of the actor's profession. But has not the fact of appearing under the public gaze some connection with the matter? There are few people who can be looked at without deteriorating. They become self-conscious, vain, and as soon as vanity comes in jealousy joins it.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

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HIS SERVICES TO HUMANITY

Mining Law Revision—The Odious "Company Store" Abolished.

Everything is grist to the Republican machine. In every campaign credit is falsely claimed where it is not justly due, and the attempt is made to influence the minds of voters regardless of facts. For weeks past agents and speakers of the Quay organization have been endeavoring to make capital with the coal miners and other workingmen, seeking to make it appear that their best friends are the legislative servants of the boss. The fact is the great reforms in legislation so long demanded, particularly by the workers in the coal mines, were brought about during the two terms of Governor Pattison, who, in annual and special messages, and in every way open to him as the executive of the state, urged the enactment of legislation which should recognize and maintain the rights and promote the best interests of labor.

Revision of Mining Laws.

At the session of 1883 a special commission was created to revise the mining and ventilation laws in the anthracite coal regions; also, an act was passed, approved June 1, to protect miners in the bituminous region, providing for just arrangements in connection with the measurement and weighing of coal; and June 13, an act was approved amending and revising the general bituminous mining law, creating additional inspectors and providing means for securing the health and safety of miners. At the session of 1885 there was still further revision of the bituminous laws, approved June 30. On the same date, Governor Pattison affixed his signature to an act providing for the health and safety of anthracite miners, this law being the result of the work of the commission appointed by him two years previously. It provided for seven inspectors, examining boards, and stringent regulations for the ventilation and protection of workers at all times.

At the session of 1891, Governor Pattison approved, June 2, a supplemental act affecting the anthracite miners. At the same session, May 2, he approved an act protecting the wages of miners, laborers and farm workers. At the session of 1893 the bituminous laws were again revised and approved, May 15. On June 9, 1891, Governor Pattison signed the act providing for the abolition of company stores. In every way possible the present Democratic candidate for governor showed his sympathy with wise and just efforts to promote the best interests of coal miners and all classes of workmen.

Measures of Vital Interest.

In addition to the above mentioned acts, at the session of 1883, Governor Pattison approved measures of special interest to the workingmen of the state, as follows:

Act of April 26, authorizing the creation and providing for the regulation of voluntary tribunals to adjust disputes between employers and employed in the manufacturing and coal trades, the first step taken in this commonwealth toward arbitration.

Act of May 17, relieving commercial men, "drummers," from paying local license fees.

Act of May 17, preventing the exemption of property on judgment obtained on wages for manual labor.

Act of May 23, providing free evening schools for children compelled to work during the day.

Act of May 22, exempting mutual loan and building associations from taxation for state purposes.

Wise and Just Laws.

Act of May 24, protecting dairymen and the public from the sale of imitation butter and cheese, unbranded.

Act of May 25, providing for the care of injured miners and their transfer to their homes.

Act of May 25, regulating intelligence and employment offices, providing for the protection of persons seeking work.

Act of June 1, amending the fire escape law, with severe penalties.

Act of June 13, amending the lottery law, protecting the public against swindling schemes.

Act of June 5, amending the insurance laws, exempting fraternal societies from the payment of fees.

Act of June 30, providing for payment to miners for all clean coal mined.

Act of June 13, abolishing the contract system in prisons and reformatories.

Act of June 13, securing the wages of workpeople.

Act of June 20, branding all convict-made goods.

Act of June 20, providing for the disposal of property of benevolent associations.

Protecting Workmen's Lives.

At the session of 1885, Governor Pattison approved, June 3, thorough revision of the fire escape law, providing severe penalties for neglect to carry out the law in letter and in spirit. He also approved joint resolution No. 5, requesting Pennsylvania senators and representatives in congress to use their influence for the passage of the measure known as "The Foreign Contract Labor Bill."

At the session of 1891 Governor Pattison approved the act of May 20, providing an eight-hour day for state employes in public institutions.

Payment of Wages—Anti-Conspiracy Law.

Act of May 20, amending the act of 1887, providing for the semi-monthly payment of wages and making refusal to comply with the law a misdemeanor, with $200 fine.

Act of May 23, authorizing corporations to pay accidental and sick benefits.

Act of May 26, making the crime of railroad wrecking a capital offense.

Act of June 8, enabling soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union to recover bounties for re-enlistment.

Act of June 9, enabling all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to peddle without a license.

Act of June 16, to protect workpeople on strike from prosecution for conspiracy.

"Labor Day"—An Arbitration Law.

At the session of 1893, Governor Pattison approved the following:

Act of April 6, regulating the organization of secret and beneficial societies and orders, and protecting the rights of members therein.

Act of May 11, to protect the life and limbs of workmen employed in the construction of buildings.

Act of May 11, authorizing corporations to provide pensions for aged or disabled employes.

Act of May 1, creating "Labor Day," now the first Monday in September.

Act of May 10, prohibiting the payment of naturalization fees by political organizations.

Act of May 18, to establish boards of arbitration to settle labor troubles.

Act of May 24, prohibiting employment of boys under 14 to run elevators.

The Anti-"Pinkerton Deputy" Law.

Act of May 29, regulating appointment of deputy marshals and prohibiting employment as such of men not citizens of Pennsylvania.

Act of May 27, providing for the erection of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School.

Act of May 31, creating Saturday half-holidays.

Act of June 8, regulating the employment and providing for the safety of women and children and inaugurating the factory inspection system.

Act of June 8, revising the building inspection laws of Philadelphia, providing greater safety for workmen, employes and the public.

Act of June 6, authorizing special inspection of public schools and requiring that provision be made for all children of the district.

Act of June 6, providing for relief of needy sick and injured.

Act of June 6, providing for better protection of the health and morals of school children.

Joint resolution of February 11, requesting senators and members of congress to vote against opening the World's Fair at Chicago on Sunday.

It was entirely compatible with their undisputed friendship for the workers that D. E. Hibner, Democratic nominee for Congress, and Senator W. C. Heinle, Democratic nominee for Senate, in this district, were endorsed by the Central Trade's Council at DuBois last week. The action was altogether surprising, both to the candidates and the public, for such organizations rarely take cognizance of political aspirants unless conditions are such as to demand special attention. Conditions are that way this fall, for the organized painters, paper hangers, carpenters, machinists, railroaders and other tradesmen represented in the Council see in Hibner and Heinle very different men from Dresser and Patton. The latter represent the money interests, while the former are recognized as the friends of labor and may be relied upon to stand with it in every fight for the right.

During the meeting at DuBois Monday evening the following communication from the State League of American Workmen was read:

To the Wage Workers of the 34th Senatorial District:

It is the business of our Committee to watch Labor Legislation, keep a record of the votes of Senators and Representatives and report the same to their constituents. Party politics does not enter into this supervision, it being but too well known that little or no legislation of a strictly party character is ever enacted at Harrisburg, where the Legislators are drawn up on corporation and anti-corporation lines the very few being on the side of the latter. Corporations own and control the Legislature and force the nomination and election of its creatures to office, regardless of party, and on the other hand, seek to defeat every candidate who has proven himself honest and incorruptible. In our twenty years' experience, no Legislator the owner in great part of the stocks or bonds of great railroads or a coal mine, has ever voted for good labor laws and such men never will, their professed personal interest being opposed to laws of such a character. Your Senator, Hon. William C. Heinle has a record free from the least taint of corruption fully in accord with the Miner's committee as well as ours, and in all respects commendable. He has been fair and honest in corporations, but he can not be bought to go beyond that. We vouch for him as one worthy of your trust, and united support. And you, ignoring party lines and seeking only the advancement of united labor, that greatest and best bulwark against the opposition of trust combinations, will protect yourselves by resorting to all honorable means for his re-election. Let it not be said at any time that the sons of fathers of our common people, when honest to their fellow men, can no longer be heard in our halls of Legislation.

Per Votes of Committee
C. W. JOYCE, Secretary.

Continued from first page.

ing any where between the Tussey and Bald Eagle Mountains, is the fourth Sabbath of June, 1786. On that date the Rev. Matthew Stevens preached by appointment of the Presbytery of Carlisle,, at "Warrior Marks" (not as it is called now, Warrior's Mark; but as it was called then, Warrior Marks.") Mr. Samuel Wilson, a licentiate preached the first Sabbath of August the same year. The third Sabbath of May 1788. the church of Warrior Marks was supplied by Mr. Caldwell, a probationer from Ireland. This completes the record of all the preaching there had been between the spot where we are now assembled and the Juniata river, up to the time when James Martin was called to take the pastorate of the entire field.

The exact place where Mr. Martin preached, when he supplied each of his several appointments, cannot always be plainly fixed. That, where the East Penn's Valley church stood, as we see today, is well marked and easily identified; but the location of the other churches under his care is not so evident. In Half Moon he probably preached in a barn, or in the open air and under the shade of forest trees. Tradition points to no particular spot. But there was a church building called "Warrior Marks," and knowledge of its site has not been altogether lost.

From information which I believe perfectly reliable, I have learned that this church stood in the Dry Hollow, one mile south of the present village of Warrior's Mark and half a mile west of the old ore bank, near two springs which are easily found because they are the only springs in the Dry Hollow. The late Robert Lowrie, Esq., of Warrior's Mark informed me that it stood upon a triangular piece of ground comprising fourteen acres, owned by two Jews named Himon and Simon Gratz, who sold in 1808 to Judge Gloninger. In company with the late Hon. John Laporte, of Spruce Creek and the late William Hutchison, of Warriors Mark, I visited the site of this church the summer of 1876. At that time there remained a slight mound or elevation marking the very spot where the church stood. But I was told that since the church stood there, a log cabin had occupied the same spot, and that the mound which I saw was the remains of both. The place was then all overgrown with young timber, and at the west side, under a dense undergrowth of brush, Mr. Hutchison pointed to a spot where he told me he had seen graves distinctly marked, with head and foot stones. But at that time, all trace of these had disappeared. That was in 1876, and I received it from the memory of persons then living, who had received it from the lips of their fathers and mothers that this was the first church in all the country between the end of Nittany Mountain and the Little Juniata river. It was in that church without a doubt, that Mr. Martin preached when he filled his appointment at Warrior Marks. But this, like the place where we now are, was long since abandoned, as a point of preaching, the churches following the centers of population, as their needs required. No doubt Mr. Martin's ministry was much blessed to his people, since other churches sprung up in different parts of his field, which attained to much greater strength than any of those which he originally served, and on whose altars he had first kindled the gospel fires. Much of this growth was during the life time of Mr. Martin, so that in 1795, when the Presbytery was formed Cedar Creek and Spring Creek originally part of his field, had formed separate congregations and had called the Rev. David Wiley to be their pastor.

Of Mr. Martin as a preacher, Dr. Gibson says: "We have no hesitation in believing that he was able, orthodox and popular." He is said to have been a very earnest, animated speaker. He had a familiar way on a warm summer day, of taking off his coat and sometimes his vest and preaching in his shirt sleeves. One of his daughters-in-law told Dr. Gibson that sometimes he would take off his wig, holding it in his hand while he gestured. It was related to me by one of the descendants, that on one occasion, two dogs began to fight in the aisle in front of the pulpit while he was preaching. Some one came forward and promptly separated them. Mr. Martin viewed the battle from his lofty perch, and calling down cried "Give that black one a good beating, for he began it." All this sounds oddly in our ears and yet it may not have seemed so then. Perhaps Mr. Martin's familiar ways brought him in closer touch with the people of his flock than some of the nice mannerisms and little proprieties in vogue today, could possibly have done.

Dismissing the narrative of Mr. Martin and his congregations for the present, and attempting a larger survey, we find that what was taking place here, during those years, was paralleled by a similar growth of Presbyterian congregations in many places, within the lines of the Presbytery of Huntingdon as it was originally constituted, and embracing as it then did, the present Presbytery of Northumberland.

The congregations of Cedar Springs (now Mifflintown and Lost Creek) and Lower Tuscarora were building meeting houses before 1763. But the Pontiac war, which occurred that year, and the frightful massacres by the Indians along the Tuscarora, the 3rd of July, together with the burning of the Lower Tuscarora meeting house wrought such terror among the settlers that church affairs were much delayed. However, three years afterward, August 20th. 1766, when Charles Beatty and George Duffield, sent by the Presbytery of Donegal, preached there, they found eighty-four families in the valley to welcome them. The Buffalo Cross Roads church, now of the Presbytery of Northumberland, was organized as early as 1773. And also, at Northumberland Chillisquaque, Warrior Run, Great Island, East and West Kishacoquillas, Huntingdon, Hart's Log, Shaver's Creek and Shirley Presbyterian communities had organized themselves into congregations prior to 1775, when the Rev. Philip V. Fithian visited among them, and wrote his delightful diary of what he saw and heard.

It is well known that the Presbyterian church welcomes to her communion all who come, without distinction of race or condition. Wide as the gospel itself, her doors stand open, and over them is written, "And they shall come from the east, and from the west and from the north, and from the south, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God." But it is also a matter of history, that the founders of the Presbyterian church in this particular region, were chiefly of the Scotch Irish race. When they first occupied these valleys, they were guided by a hand mightier than their own. That divine hand can be clearly seen, directing their steps. For at least a century before, fierce persecutions had made the life of Scotch Irish Protestants in the north of Ireland almost intolerable. On Oct. 22nd 1641, under the reign and alleged connivance of Charles the First, began a massacre of Irish Protestants when in a few days fifty thousand, without regard to sex, age or quality were inhumanly butchered. In 1662 an act of uniformity was passed, requiring all ministers and churches to conform to the rites of the established church. This was followed by the schism bill of 1714, providing that dissenters were not to be suffered to educate their own children; but were compelled to put them into the hands of conformists. These things, together with the unsettled state of affairs in Europe generally, caused our forefathers to sigh for some place on the globe where they might dwell in safety and be at peace.

So when the Proprietary government of Pennsylvania published their desire for Colonists, and the ship companies were offering great inducements for transportation, many of the more quiet citizens of Scotland and the north of Ireland left their homes and sailed away to the new world. During the twenties and the thirties of that century many of these people came to the Conestoga country, in Lancaster county. But, what was their astonishment and dismay when they arrived, to find that they were not wanted. James Logan, the Secretary, writing to the Proprietaries, calls them "bold and indigent strangers." It is altogether probable that in my audience are some of the descendants of these people, as one of my own ancestors, the Rev. James Anderson was pastor of the Donegal church at that time, and one of those whom the Secretary characterized, we can congratulate ourselves upon knowing how much our forebears were thought of when they first came here.

The secretary complained because they rarely approached him, to propose purchases; but when challenged for titles replied, "You solicited for Colonists and we have come accordingly." They also pleaded what was a fact, that an ordinance of 1720 had exempted them from rents in consideration of their being a frontier people and forming a cordon of defense when needed." But the Secretary was afraid of their growing power. "It looks" he said, "as if Ireland is to send all its inhabitants hither. The common fear is that if they continue to come, they will make themselves masters of the Province. "It is strange," he declares, "that they thus crowd where they are not wanted." In 1730, he writes, that "The Scotch Irish in an audacious and disorderly manner, had possessed themselves of the whole of Conestoga Manor, fifteen thousand acres of the best land in the country." Their claim, that, "It was against the law of God and nature that so much land should be idle while so many Christians wanted it to labor on and raise their bread," he scouts as preposterous. The Paxtang Boys, who later on committed an act which many justified and some did not, he characterized as "great sticklers for religion and scripture quotations against the heathen." The end of it was the sheriff was sent, who drove the people off the lands they had improved and burned their improvements to the ground.

Next came an order from the Proprietaries to "sell no more land" in Lancaster county to the Irish, but to make advantageous offers to them to move to the frontier that they might serve as a cordon of defense to the older settlements."

And so our forefathers were obliged to move on, like a wave driven by a stormy wind, surging higher and higher up the stream, until it dashes its spray over the tops of the mountains. So the storm of persecution which arose in the old world driving them across the ocean, ceased not even upon these shores until it had driven them up the streams and over the mountains, into what is now the center of the great state of Pennsylvania. Here at last among the mountains and in the valleys they found a hospitable land, where, as the smoke rose from their cabin fires their psalms of thankful praise rose on the evening and morning air. Not however until "as a cordon of defense" they had suffered much and the land was soaked with Scotch Irish blood, did the prayed for peace arrive. Their way was long and their path was rough and yet we can see by the light of history, how divine wisdom directed their destiny.

These people in their church relations were the children of the Presbytery of Donegal, and with a tender mother's care she nurtured them. Up to the year 1786, when the Presbytery of Carlisle was formed, the old Presbytery of Donegal kept supplies in the field, visiting all the frontier settlements, catechising the families, gathering the people together for worship and organizing churches. Of the ministers enrolled at the time of the formation of the Presbytery two, David Bard and James Johnston had been licensed and ordained by the Presbytery of Donegal, and five others, Hugh Magill, Hugh Morrison, Matthew Stevens, John Hoge the convener of the Presbytery and James Martin, pastor of the East Penn's Valley church, where the Presbytery first met, had all been members of the Presbytery of Donegal. The story of the care bestowed upon the early settlements and infant churches of this region by the Presbytery of Donegal, and later on by the Presbytery of Carlisle, needs to be often told, lest we forget how much we owe to the cause of Home Missions, when her claims are presented to us. They sent their missionaries into the uncut forest with instructions to follow the trail of the pioneer over mountains and streams, and not to return until they had carried the consolations of the gospel to every cabin door.

The formation of the Presbytery in 1795, was a simple recognition of the fact that the Presbyterian church had already come. Those early settlers brought their religion with them. Few local incidents or personal reminiscences have been preserved, principally because in those earlier days the tomahawk and scalping knife hushed many a voice that might have told. Whole families were known to have been massacred and the next that came found only ashes where their cabins stood.

But in 1795 those cruel days were gone, the French war and the war for independence were over. The whiskey rebellion of western Pennsylvania had been suppressed the year before. President Washington had succeeded to his second term. The whole country was enjoying a season of prosperity and peace. Indicative of this were two events occurring the same year. The first of national interest was the signing of the Jay Treaty providing for peace and friendship with England, and the second, nearer home and of local interest, was the founding of the town of Bellefonte by two citizens of the county, James Harris and James Dunlop.

It was with a brighter outlook then, for the country and for the church, that our fathers assembled that April morning on this spot, one hundred and seven years ago to organize the Presbytery of Huntingdon. Here the Pastor, the Rev. James Martin, whose grave is yonder, welcomed his brethren to his home and to his church, and here those ministers, eight on the first day and nine on the second, with six elders, namely, John Watson, Walter Clark, Robert Smith, William Hammond, David Van Dyke and Robert Riddle began a work which under the hand of God has since grown to 127 churches, 17,199 Sunday school scholars, 19,697 church members, 94 ministers and 526 elders. In 1811 the General Assembly erected the Presbytery of Northumberland on part of the territory originally covered by the Presbytery of Huntingdon, and the above figures exhibit the growth of our church on the entire field.

But figures alone can never tell the story of the past. What they tell is truth but, like the markers erected over graves, without feeling cold and hard. But who shall describe the life and character of the strong men and gentle women, who, under the sound of "the word of truth," which within these territorial lines first began to be spoken here, lived and grew toward the pattern of the perfect man. It was a beautiful and a godly life, which brought sunshine into their hearts and homes and which was crowned with the presence of God's spirit in the solemn stillness of their public assemblies.

From the very beginning the members of Presbytery pledged themselves to the cause of Missions. Their first act after organization was to "strictly enjoin all the members to be attentive to that business." The Presbytery of Huntingdon was the child of Missions; her first articulate speech was in behalf of Missions, and for one hundred years or more Missions, as embraced in every department of church work, has been her chief employment and her highest aim. In many a foreign field, among the Indians of the west, the Mormons, the Mexicans and the Negroes of the south the voices of her sons and daughters have been heard and are still heard testifying that "the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men."

My Brethren, This is a story of what God has done for us. We realize that during many of these years there have walked at our side brethren of other forms of faith, and we rejoice that while God has been blessing us, He has also acknowledged their labors and crowned them with great success.

"Like a mighty army
Moves the church of God;
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are are not divided,
All one body we,
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity."

For Governor—ROBERET E. PATTISON.
For Lieut. Gov.—GEORGE W. GUTHRIE.
Sec. Int. Affairs—JAMES NOLAN.
For Congress—D. E. Hibner, of Clearfield county.
For State Senate, W. C. Heinle, of Centre county.

THE COUNTY TICKET

For Assembly:
J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.
J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.
For Sheriff:
H. S. TAYLOR, of Bellefonte.
For Register:
A. G. ARCHEY, of Ferguson Twp.
For Recorder:
JOHN C. ROWE, of Philipsburg.
For Treasurer:
W. J. CARLIN, of Miles Twp.
For Commissioner:
E. A. HUMPTON, of Snow Shoe Twp.
P. H. MEYER, of Harris Twp.
For Auditor:
H. J. BECK, of Walker Twp.
W. H. TIBBENS, of College Twp.

A Typical South African Store.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sunday's River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of South Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B Fisher's Sons.

Keith's.

The remarkable attendance at Keith's Theatre, Philadelphia, during the present week has clearly demonstrated the increased popularity of high-class continuous vaudeville. There is no other vaudeville theatre in the country that offers its patrons the superb programmes that the Keith management sets before vaudevillians, and the wonderfully large patronage of that theatre is ample evidence of the popular form of modern entertainment.

WANTED—An up-to-date man for manager and general agent of this county by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia Salary and commissions to right man. Address, with references, F. M. Wheaton, 112 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Penna. o Oct 9

H. G. STROHMEIER,
CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
in all kinds of
Marble AND Granite.
Don't fail to get my prices.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.
The Best is the Cheapest.....
No mutuals; no assessments.
...Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building.
Bellefonte, Pa.
Telephone connection

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.
Bargains = =
While our Bargain Counter has been well patonized, we still have some left that must go to make room for the Large Stock coming in.
Come while sizes are full.
Goods exchanged for Produce. . . .
C. A. KRAPE.

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG.
BELLEFONTE, PA
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains
Excellent livery attached.

Old Fort Hotel . . .
ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor,
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect May 25, '02.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EAST 81

7.37 a. m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, 12.10 a. m., Washington 2.15 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7.5 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Easton, Allentown and intermediate stations. Week days for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.54 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.35 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.50 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.12 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.35 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.53 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

9.53 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 81. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 7. Week days for Renovo Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD
Week days

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	9 40	Montandon	9 10	5
1 45	9 30	Lewisburg	9 00	4 42
1 53	9 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	9 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	9 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 24
2 16	10 07	Millmont	8 33	4 13
2 23	10 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
2 51	10 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	10 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	10 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	11 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	11 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	11 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	11 24	Gregg	7 17	2 58
3 42	11 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	11 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	11 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	11 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 05	11 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	11 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	12 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a. m., 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a. m. 1.15 5.15 and 7.50 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m. 10.05 a. m. 5.10 5.32 p. m. and 8.07 p. m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.26 a. m. and 10.01 a. m. and 4.55 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.28 a. m., 10.03 a. m. and 4.57 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHISON, J. P. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	June 23, 1900	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar	p. m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 03	†2 40	†6 50	..BELLEFONTE..	10 10	5 10	9 30
7 11	2 51	7 01	.....Nigh.....	9 57	4 57	9 17
7 16	2 56	7 06	.....Zion.....	9 51	4 51	9 11
7 23	3 03	7 13	...Hecla Park...	9 45	4 45	9 05
7 25	3 05	7 15	.....Dunkles.....	9 42	4 42	9 02
7 29	3 09	7 19	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 38	4 39	8 58
7 33	3 14	7 23	...Snydertown...	9 34	4 35	8 54
7 35	3 15	7 25	..... Nittany.....	9 31	4 32	8 51
7 37	3 17	7 27	.....Huston	9 28	4 29	8 48
7 41	3 21	7 31	.....LAMAR.....	9 25	4 26	8 45
7 43	3 23	7 33	...Clintondale...	9 22	4 23	8 42
7 47	3 27	7 37	..Krider's S'n g.	9 18	4 18	8 38
7 51	3 31	7 41	...Mackeyville...	9 14	4 13	8 33
7 57	3 37	7 47	..Cedar Springs..	9 07	4 07	8 27
8 00	3 40	7 50	.....Salona.....	9 05	4 05	8 25
8 05	3 45	7 55	..MILL HALL..	†9 00	†4 00	†8 20
11 45	8 38	.....	...Jersey Shore...	3 25		7
12 20	9 10	Arr. Lve	Wm'PO'T	Lve †2 50 Arr. 2 30		†7
†12 29			(Philad. & Reading Ry.)			
7 31		.....	....PHILA.....			†8 36
10 40		.....	....NEW YORK.....			†4 25
			(Via Philad.)			
p m	Ar			Lv		a m
			†Week Days.			
10 10		.....	Ar New York.....	Lv		4 00
			(Via Tamaqua)			

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8½	2¾	STATIONS.	11¾	WESTWARD 7¾	11¾
P M	P M	A M	Ar. Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 06	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 ~	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 31	12 22	8 02	..... Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 04
5 20	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

All the news of Centre county and Central Pennsylvania for $1.00.

Spring Mills.

The path on the south side of Penn's creek—it can hardly be called a walk, though greatly used, commencing at the foot bridge and continuing for a considerable distance, is in a deplorable condition, leaning at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and abounding in mud holes and ruts, and in wet weather as slippery as glass. There is no sense in having a trap like this, but we'll wait until an accident occurs and then hurry fill it up—not before.

It is really an outrage that we should be deprived of a bridge over Sinking Creek, the main thoroughfare to the railroad station, for over six months, and no signs yet of its rebuilding, and not likely to be for some time. The authorities at Harrisburg are now too busy bolstering up cousin Sammy, to give any attention to public duties. It is simply scandalous.

Dr. H. S. Braught for coroner. The Dr. is a very able physician, popular, a sound Democrat and every inch a gentleman. He will pole a large vote.

Daniel Kennelley has just placed a very handsome portico to his residence; it is a decided improvement.

O. T. Corman is sole agent here for the International Horse and Cattle Food Company, and has just received a large invoice of the goods. It is said to be superior to anything in that line. Mr. Corman can furnish it in any quantity.

The merchants report a fair business during last month; Commercial agents in passing through the village, report traffic on the road as being slightly off, owing to merchants about leaving for the city to buy fall and winter stock.

A. Corman & Son were obliged to get a new grinder and hopper for their cider press, owing to the break of last week, caused by some scoundrel placing a stone in the hopper.

All the invalids appear to be on the mend.

Very wisely the school rooms in the neighboring towns are being thoroughly fumigated to destroy any germ disease that might be located there by children attending school, who may have a member of the family at home ill with some fever. Why are not our school rooms similarly treated? They should go through a thorough fumigation at once, delays are dangerous.

Woodward.

Joseph Ard and wife attended the Milton fair last week

C. D. Motz and wife and Mrs R. M. Wolfe were at Coburn Saturday.

The Y. P. Alliance convention of the Evangelical church held Saturday and Sunday was quite a success; a number of ministers and delegates from a distance were present.

Miss Ida Boob visited friends at Milton last week.

Miss Grace Weiser, of Aaronsburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with her friend, Bertha Hosterman.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Orndorf left for Spring Mills on Monday to visit their son-in-law, John Hosterman, who is very ill.

Mrs. S. M. Motz and daughter, Miss Emma, were at Millheim Tuesday.

Potters Mills

Mrs. Kate Carson and Mrs. Daniel Daup are visiting the Gilliland family at New Bloomfield.

James Reish made a trip to Mifflin county on Sunday.

Wm. McCormick and wife and Miss Cal. McCloskey attended the funeral of Mrs. McEwen, of Hublersburg.

Ed. Boob and Joseph Carson made a business trip to Mifflin county this week.

Asher Stahl and Bruce Runkle, both of Centre Hall, visit our town quite frequently.

Mrs. Frank Carson, Misses Iker and Wilkinson made a pleasant call at the Smith home, Centre Hill, on Sunday.

Miss Margaretta Strohm was a caller at the residence of John Wilkinson last week.

Harry Wilkinson has been very sick for the last week, caused by poison ivy.

The ones remaining on the sick list are Bertha Armstrong, Lizzie Foust, Anna Wilkinson and Guernie Smith.

Miss Rhoda Alexander, of Mifflin county, sister of Dr. H. S. Alexander, is spending her vacation at the home of her brother, and is attending Presbytery at Centre Hall.

Mrs. George Gillespie, of Punxsutawney, is visiting relatives in this place.

Mrs. Luther Smith, of Johnstown, visited friends in this place several weeks; she has now gone to Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell, of Milroy, passed through town Tuesday to attend the fair at Bellefonte.

Stricken with Paralysis.

Henderson Gimmet, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—Geo. R. McDonald, Man, Logan county, W. Va. Several other very remarkable cures of paralysis have been effected by use of this liniment. It is most widely known however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Tusseyville.

The farmers are busy making cider, cutting corn and raising potatoes.

Mrs. Clayton Wagner had a pleasant surprise last week by getting help to make apple butter; Mrs. Will Sweeney and daughter, of Centre Hill.

Those who attended the ladies home and foreign missionary convention at Pine Grove mills last week from this place were as follows: Mrs. C. S. Fortney, Miss Blanche Rossman, Mrs. Cora J. Burchfield.

Mrs. M. L. Smith, of Johnstown, Mrs. M. Smith, of Potters Mills, spent Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. J. R. McClellan. Mrs. M. L. Smith expects to visit friends at Oak Grove and Lock Haven, before returning to Johnstown.

Mrs. O. K. Love, who has been confined to her home for a long time greatly surprised her friends by going out for a short drive a few days ago. All rejoice to see her looking so well.

Mrs. Maria Wagner, who has spent the summer months with friends in Altoona, is home again greeting her many friends with a smiling face.

The first monthly meeting of the Ladies Missionary Society of the Lutheran church was postponed until Saturday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m.

Oak Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tate spent Wednesday in town.

Mrs. Susan Rupp and daughter, Miss Jennie, of Aaronsburg, spent Thursday with Mrs. E. K. Smith.

Mrs. Philip Dale spent a few days in Union county with friends.

Jesse Klinger and family spent Sunday with his father, Jacob Klinger.

Misses Ella and Kathryn Dale Sunday were the guests of friends, at Dale's Summit.

Mrs. John Krumrine and children spent Sunday evening with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Markle.

Daniel Grove transacted business in town Monday.

Mrs. George Stone and daughter Elsie, of Boalsburg, Sunday visited the former's parents, N. Barnharts.

Miss Grace Barnhart, Tuesday and Wednesday was in Centre Hall canvassing for Christmas books.

Millheim.

Miss Lula Snook and Mrs. J. W. Stover left last week for Philadelphia; Mrs. Stover will spend several weeks visiting friends in the city, but Miss Snook expects to secure employment and remain there.

J. C. Smith and son Robert made a trip to Lewistown last week; they returned Saturday evening, bringing with them Harry Smith, who is employed in the knitting mills at that place.

Miss Kate Confer came home from Milroy last Saturday for a few days' visit with her parents, south of town.

Miss Grace Stitzer, of Mifflinburg, spent Sunday with Miss Mary Hartman.

Mrs. Irvin Luse and son returned to their home in Baltimore last Saturday, after having visited her parents on Penn street for the last four weeks.

Mrs. Eugene Ricker, of Scranton, who was the guest of her parents, Jos. Cantner's, for two weeks, left for her home Saturday afternoon.

Miss Bessie Sturgis is visiting her parents in Watsontown.

After a visit of two weeks in Allegheny, Miss Jennie Reifsnyder returned last Tuesday morning, greatly delighted with her trip.

Mrs. D. L. Zerby is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. King, in Laurelton.

T. R. Buck left for Harrisburg Tuesday afternoon, where he has accepted a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mrs. Julia Deininger, of Middleburg, spent several days in town last week, visiting friends and transacting business.

Mrs William Smith Friday returned from a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. David Stoner, at Tusseyville.

Beech.

Most of our people are busy picking winter apples, they are plenty and of good quality and bringing fair prices.

James Lingle, who had been visiting his parents at this place, has returned to Jersey Shore, where he is employed as fireman on the New York Central Railroad.

Clark Barger and John Naginy, of Milroy, spent Sunday with Harry Gentzel.

The family of John Hosterman is an afflicted one at present; Mr. Hosterman has pneumonia and his child has scarlet fever.

W. F. McClellan, our village blacksmith and post master, will close his shop during the day and work at the carpenter trade, doing the blacksmithing at night. That's the way to make it go Frankie.

A. N. Finkle is building a large manure shed to his barn.

Miss Eva Barger visited her uncle, Miles Barger on Sunday.

For each 188,668 tons of coal mined in the United States one man lost his life. In Pennsylvania coal mining cost a total of eight hundred and fourteen lives, and an injury to 1,899 others The total number of miners killed in the United States during the past year was 1,467; injured, 3,643.

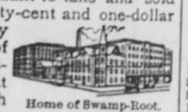
The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Farmers Mills

Very heavy rains over Sunday.

H. E. Shreckengost, the up-to-date carpenter, has employed another hand, Charles Eunguard.

The people of this community are busy picking their winter apples.

Mrs. Samuel Homan is suffering from typhoid fever.

Mother Stover is on the sick list.

Alfred Bradford, who is ill with typhoid fever is improving very little.

Nathaniel Brown made a flying trip to Huntingdon last week.

A number of sheep buyers passed through here last week, but were not able to make any purchases.

Arthur and Mervin Homan were home over Sunday. Arthur will remain while his mother is ill.

W. F. Rishel is thought to have some of the best corn in this vicinity.

J. H. and M. L Rishel made a business trip to Bellefonte on Monday.

Ralph Brown returned from Huntingdon, to attend school at this place.

Messrs. Romig and Rishel, from Mifflin county, were visitors at M. C. Stover's Monday.

William Hagen was helping his father-in-law to cut corn and pick potatoes.

A few farmers have finished cutting off their corn.

Centre Hall is ahead of Spring Mills as an apple market.

Part of Hagen's carpenter gang is working on the Lutheran church and part on Allison's grain house, at Spring Mills.

House and Lot for Sale.

The Bitner homestead in Centre Hall is offered for sale by the owner, Rev. Robert O'boyle, in order to close out the estate. The property consists of dwelling house, outbuildings, stable and about five acres of land. The location is pleasant, and will make a splendid home. For further particulars inquire of W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall. tf

The Reporter $1.00 a year in advance.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. 000

Old People Have Their Troubles

Mr. Francis Little, of Benton Harbor, Mich., is over eighty years of age. Since 1865 he has been troubled more or less with indigestion and constipation and has tried almost everything in use for those ailments. Last August he began using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and was soon feeling much better. In a recent letter he says, "I have used three boxes of the Tablets and now think I am well." These Tablets improve the appetite and invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. For sale by J. F. Smith H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Look for
This Space
Next Week.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills.

A Generation Ago coffee could only be bought in bulk. The 20th century way is the

LION COFFEE

way—sealed packages, always clean, fresh and retaining its rich flavor.

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	18	Side	10
Butter	18	Tallow	04
Lard	12	Apples	30
Chickens, 7; cash	8	Huckleberries	—
Ducks	07	Potatoes	25
Raspberries	—	Large Onions	60
Ham	14	Beef Hides	—
Shoulder	12	Spring Chickens	—

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	60 and 65
Corn	60
Rye	40
New Oats	25
Barley	40

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	19
Lard	12
Potatoes	45
Side Meat	10
Shoulder	10
Ham	15

BANKS.

Penn's
Valley
Banking Company,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits.
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of H. M. Cain, late of Gregg township, deceased having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. M. GROVE. Centre Hill,

MRS. CAROLINE CAIN, Spring Mills, Pa.
Administrators

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edwin Ruhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. PEALER, Administrator, Spring Mills, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of A. E. Meyer, late of Potter township, deceased, the undersigned an Auditor appointed by the said court, to hear and pass upon the exception filed to the account of Edward Sellers, administrator, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office, No., 11, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. at which time and place all parties are required to present and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. KLINE WOODRING, Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ½ mile south east of Spring Mills, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25 The undersigned, the surviving executor of Daniel R. Weaver, deceased, will sell the real estate of said decendant on the premises on the above date. The property consists of one acre and twelve perches of land, erected thereon a good two-story house and stable and other outbuildings There is good fruit on the premises; also cistern and well of water.

GEORGE S. WEAVER, Executor.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of William Weaver, deceased, will sell on the premises of tract No. 2,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1902, 1 P. M.

the following tracts of land:

No 1. Farm of 133 acres, located one mile north west of Farmers Mills, Pa., bounded by lands of G. D. Armbruster, W. F. Smith, John Weaver, John Taylor, Wm. Allison, A. A. Krise, and James Weaver, containing 133 acres and 156 perches Thereon erected good two-story dwelling house, bank barn, implement shed, butcher's house, pig pen and outbuildings. A never failing spring of water near the house. large orchard of choice fruit, small fruit about the house. Farm in good state of cultivation; about 35 acres well timbered

No. 2 was sold Oct 4.

Tract No. 3 is the undivided one-third of a tract adjoining tract No. 1, bounded by lands of W. A. Krise, Kryder, Miller and Arney and C. Armbruster, containing 104 acres and 45 perches, more or less. Thereon erected new two-story dwelling house, bank barn almost as good as new large building for handling peaches, etc. This property is known as the Weaver peach orchard, and has growin on it between 5000 and 6000 peach trees, together with a large variety of grapes and other fruit.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third in one year, and the balance in two years, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Returnable at argument court.

J. H RISHEL, Executor. Farmers Mills, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1902,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Old Fort hotel, one mile south of Centre Hall, a fine farm containing one hundred and forty-nine acres, more or less. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and has erected on it a bank barn and tenement house.

On this farm there is an abundant supply of running water and two apple orchards and small fruit.

The Old Fort hotel, a stone structure, and stables, also located on this property, will be sold with the farm.

For terms and further information apply to MRS. MARY J. ODENKIRK, CENTRE HALL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a splendid home opposite the Lamar railroad station, on the Central Railroad of Penn. The dwelling house has eleven rooms and is new, well finished and conveniently arranged, and is admirably located for a club or summer boarding house, being convenient to a fine stream of water and hunting ground.

Also coal yard and tressel and an established business in fuel.

Good water and fruit on the premises.

For further particulars address JOHN SMITH, Lamar, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

Thorough and sound facilities for giving a Business Education, and placing Students when trained. Circulars on application.

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

KREAMER & SON.

A fine full line of . . .
LADIES' & MISSES' SHOES.

A Complete line . . .
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES.

Please do not forget our . .
FINE LINE OF CARPETS.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

Pittsburg Visible Typewriter

THE ONLY
Perfect Writing Machine made. . . . .
The writing is in Plain View of the Operator all the time.
Simplest and strongest construction, rapid action, easy touch, and adapted to all kinds of work.

Best for tabulating and invoice work.
Universal keyboard.
Removable type action.
Instantly cleaned.
Treble the life of any other machine for good, clean work.

Send for Catalogue.

Pittsburg Writing Machine Co.
208 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. J. FINKLE

Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store.
New Stock . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES.
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

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No. 24 Temple Court All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug28

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. E. J. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jn00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker
FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

J. VICTOR ROYER, Attorney-at-law, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office directly North of Court House. 02

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G. L. OWENS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports.
References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon. 27sep 00

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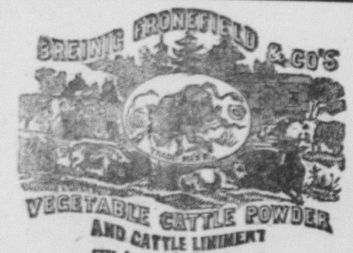
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov193



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CATTLE POWDER
Is earnestly recommended to the
Farmer, Horseman
and Dairyman as a
MOST RELIABLE CURE
for all ordinary diseases to which HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP or HOGS are subject. At the same time it keeps them in a naturally Healthy and Thrifty Condition, positively making an
INCREASE OF MILK and BUTTER,
—the latter from ONE to TWO POUNDS PER WEEK,—or aiding the fattening process in stock 20 to 25 per cent. It does this in the natural way, without the least injury to the Animal.

Four full doses will be mailed FREE by
THE FRONEFIELD CATTLE POWDER CO.,
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE CENT will bring you happiness after eating a hearty meal.
DR. CARL L. JENSEN'S Pepsin Tablets
Contain nothing but pure pepsin. (no drugs).
One tablet taken after a meal will digest one pound of solid food. Samples free. Ask your druggist or send us 25 cents in stamps for a vial.
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H·H·H

goes straight to the seat of the pain, no matter whether it comes from
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
SWOLLEN JOINTS, SPRAINS, HEADACHE, STRAINS, STIFFNESS LUMBAGO OR SCIATICA.
Used Externally by rubbing only.
Equally good for MAN and HORSE.
25 cts. per bottle.
D. DODGE TOMLINSON
400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia.

TELEPATHY.

On the spirit waves of thought
What communion we may feel.
Though we may be far apart,
Still no distance seemeth real.

When our happy thoughts unite,
Blending thus our souls in one,
Time and space will disappear,
As love's victory is won.
—Martha Shepard Lippincott in Good Housekeeping.

Full Moon Ranch

By Louise Hardenbergh Adams.

It was a lonesome. I tried to keep busy and forget it, but every time I stood in the station house door, and listened to that big freight engine just snortin' its way up grade, an' knew I wouldn't see Matt again for days, I couldn't help feelin' it. I was young then, an' hadn't much sense, an' I'd stand there as long as I could hear a sound of the train. Then, as it grew fainter, I'd hear the wind in the pines, an' it always seemed as if they talked an' had such good company times, an' it made me feel outside of things. I'd have to go in an' shut the door, mebbe cry a little before I went back to my work.

"When dad was in the office with me, twasn't bad, but after he was too sick to come very often, an' staid on the ranch with ma most of the time, while I was thankful I could do the work, for we needed the money, it was hard. Except the few moments each week I saw Matt. Oh, how I used to watch for his train. I'd hear her comin', 'Billy,' the engineer, Matt said, sympathized with us—he had a girl himself. Well, he'd make his old engine give a funny squeal as they came around the curve, an' Matt he'd be ready to swing down off the train, an' then he'd run in the office—an'—but he could only stay a few short minutes. Then Billy 'd give a great screech, an' off they'd go, an' as I watched them pull out 'twas lonesome.

"Sometimes the operator at tall Pine called me up, an' wanted to talk, but Matt didn't like him so I never had much to say. I know he thought me a stupid.

"Our station was the nearest Coyote Trail, an' was busy enough in the Spring an' Fall, when the prospectors went in an' out of the mountains. Dad came down as often as he could last Fall, but he had one dreadful bad turn when I'd everything to see to. At night, when I got home, he'd say: I'll be able to go with you in the mornin'.' In the mornin' 'twould be: 'I'll get there to-morrow.' He felt so bad I'd comfort him up by tellin' how well I was gettin' on. But one thing wooried me, though I never told dad; 'twas the money. We had a little old safe, but it seemed such a poor place to trust. I wan't used to lookin' after the money. Dad always did that, an' although Coyote was a small station, we often did a good business, an' our express receipts ran it up until it seemed a small fortune to me when I ran the office alone. I looked at that safe I'd worry until I'd turn away an' look out the window.

"Way up, on a line with the tree tops, I could see dad's clearin'.' Half Moon,' he called it—it was shaped that way, an' dad's fanciful. Well, I'd think of him, an' ma, an' feel so glad I could be some help to them, an' I'd get near them thinkin', an' feel better. But that money was a big trial.

"It bothered be most one bad day late in the Fall. In the mornin' I could see it snowin' on the mountains. It rained all afternoon, then froze, an' Matt's train was way late. He had to hurry, but after he kissed me goodbye, he ran back to me sayin', Oh, Maggie, there's a gang of hoboes headin' this way, can't you start for home early to-night?' He was so upset, I promised. I stood wavin' at him as they pulled out, but my eyes kinder roved 'round to keep from crying', I hated to see him go. Well, just then I thought I saw a face in a bunch of scrub pines across the track. I looked, sharp, but they were thick, an' I didn't see it again. I felt creepy, as if something was hidin' near me' an' longed for Matt or dad. Then I hurried in, an' locked the door.

"It was grayin' for night, and I was soon ready to go, when I remembered the money. I thought of the hoboes. Someway I was sure if it was lost dad would have to stand for it, an' the blame besides. Why, they might even think he took it. It made me sick all over. I just shook. I was afraid to leave it for fear they'd get it. I was afraid to carry it for fear they'd get me. I worked myself up in an awful way, even seein' dad taken to jail, an' Matt wavin' his hand good-bye at me. Matt says I ought to have known better, but I was young an' hadn't much gumption.

"Well, I made up my mind to risk takin' the money, but hardly knew how to carry it. I couldn't put it all in the front of my dress, an' I didn't want to put any of it there, for if they caught me—that's the place wimen always hide things, even squaws. Then I just remembered I had on a new underskirt. Ma made it for me out of some old bed tickin'. It was double half way up 'long the bottom. I knew the strength of ma's sewin'.

"It was gettin' late. If you've ever seen night drop in the Rockies, in the Fall or Winter, you know how it puts out the daylight, all at once, an' before you know it you're in the dark. So I had to hurry. I didn't want to have a light for fear of some one peekin' in. I pinned up the heavy paper I used as a shade, an' got my work basket—I kept it there, as I often had time to sew on my fixin's. That's what dad called them.

"I just trembled in shivers when I took out the money, but I'd made up my mind; I was gin' to take it home an' leave it with dad. I cut a little suit in the top of the double part of my skirt an' put the money all in. Then I sewed up the hole an' divided the skirt so the money hung even, not all in one place. Then I put some big safety pins in at the top, round my belt to hold the weight, an' felt so glad I'd got it fixed. I locked up the safe an' the office, put on my things, an' was ready.

"I was awful glad to lock the station house door. As I looked down the track I thought I saw the hoboes. Why, the track seemed alive with them, an' if I didn't just fly up our trail until I had to stop to rest. Then I noticed it was pitch dark. I'd come quite a long ways, an' was so tired I stood leanin' up against a big rock to rest. I quieted down an' thought what a fool I was to be so 'fraid. I knew I'd worried too much about the money. When Matt had his lay off, I'd tell him about it. Thinkin' of Matt comforted me.

"I was ready to start when I heard a faint, strange sound. I knew the sounds in the woods,but that gave me the feelin' you have when you shiver, an' they tell you, 'Some one's walkin' on your grave.' I kept still, an' my ears seemed big as a jack rabbit's. I flattened myself close to the rock an' listened. I heard a step—the trail was slippery. Some one stumbled. A pine cone rattled past me. Every dollar in my skirt seemed alive an' movin'. I dropped on my knees an' had the most of them under me. I was just clear of the trail. Some one passed so close his foot touched my knee, then stopped and called softly.

"He was answered form the top of the rock, just above my head. 'Hello, did you see her?' The question sounded like a gun fired at my heart. I know it stunned me into keepin' still.

"'No,' said a voice near me. 'Dan will, for he's higher up trail. I don't believe she's got the stuff, anyway; we'll find it in the office safe. Let's go back there an' wait fur Dan. then we'll be sure o' it."

"'She must a-run pretty fast,' said the man above me, as he scrambled down.

"'Matt MacTrue's hoboes frightened her,' laughed the other. 'I heard him tell her to hurry home.'

"Oh, I had seen a face in the pines. A face I knew, an' if I'd seen plain I'd had no fear of, for I knew the voices. The men 'bached it' on a ranch up above ours, an' often came to our place. Dad was only half-friendly with them, an' ma didn't like any of them. Matt told me 'they was a mighty queer lot,' but we never knew much of them, an' at first I'd hardly believe they was huntin' for me. Dan—he was a great, ugly giant of a man—some place up in the dark, was hidin,' waitin' for me. I kept still till I saw the faint gleam of his lantern. He often carried one. Then I could just sense I must hide me quick—so I crawled 'round the rock into the scrub pines back of it. Then I'd just sense 'nough left to make a wide half circle, from tree to tree, an' get on the trail above him.

"I always think that I prayed wings on my feet, for I don't remember how I got home, only I tumbled in dear old dad's arms at the door. He was lookin' for me.

"When he heard what kept me, he said: 'We'll fix them. I'm goin' to Tall Pine, an' I can reach ranch No. 3, at Silver City. I'll tell them to stop at Coyote, ready to catch three men in the station house.'

"Ma an' I couldn't keep him. I never saw dad so angry, an' the way he whipped that cayuse as he rode off was something awful.

"Well, No. 3 never stopped at our station, but she did that night. She let some of her men off at the curve, an' waited till they got up to the station house, then she ran in with an awful screech. Ma an' I heard it' an' knew dad got them all right. They found the safe open, an' everything upset, an' they caught the three men.

"Next day dad took the money to Silver City in my skirt. I just hated that, but he laughed at me. I didn't care so much when he brought back a hundred dollars—a present from the road. Some of the head up men were in Silver City, an' saw dad, an' sent the money to me.

"Then it seemed like sellin' a man, but I got $500 for one of the men they caught in the station house. You see, he'd done something so bad there was a reward offered for any one who found him, an' they said I did, but I'm sure 'twas dad, an' I just made him take part of the money.

"The ranch next to dad's Matt an' I call 'Full Moon.' We live there. Matt left the road when we were married, an' I'm never a bit lonesome now."—New York Times.

That Number 13.

So prevalent is the prejudice against the number 13 that car companies in various cities have been obliged to omit it, as the car bearing it did not "earn a living." In St. Joseph, Mo., No. 13 happened to be the car oftenest run over a certain line chiefly inhabited by negroes. It was discovered after a time that these would walk blocks out of their way to take the cars of a rival line, but as soon as No. 14 was sent down in their district the company receipts resumed their previous figures. Thirteen as a house number also is looked upon with suspicion, and the expedient of 11—11½ and then 15 is often employed.

Last winter 1,129 women were studying in the German universities.

MANY KINDS OF BEANS.

Vegetable Mentioned in Earliest Account of America.

Did you ever watch beans grow? They come up out of the ground as if they had been planted upside down. Each appears carrying the seed on top of his stalk, as if they were afraid folks would not know that they were beans unless they immediately told them. In early accounts of American discovery of beans are mentioned as found among the native tribes. In 1492 Columbus found beans in Cuba. According to De Vegas the Indians of Peru had several kinds of beans. In Bancroft's "Native Races" the beans of Mexico are mentioned.

De Candolle assigns the Lima bean to Brazil, where it has been found growing wild. Seeds have been found in the mummy graves of Peru. In southern Florida the Lima bean seed, white blotched or speckled with red, is found growing spontaneously in abandoned plantations.

It has not been found wild in Asia, nor has it any Indian or Sanscrit name. It reached England in 1779. In central Africa but two seeds are ever found in a pod. It is not probable that the common kidney bean (Phaseolus vulgatis) existed in the old world before the discovery of America. The evidence for the antiquity of the bean in America is both circumstantial and direct, and the varieties were numerous.

In 1609 Hudson, exploring the river that bears his name, found beans. In 1640 Parkinson says: "The varieties from Africa, Brazil, West and East Indies, Virginia, etc., are endless to recite, or useless, only to behold and contemplate the wonderful works of the Creator."

In the report of the Missouri botanical garden of 1901 H. C. Irish gives an exhaustive paper upon 'Garden Beans Cultivated in Esculents." He gives ten pages of pictured beans, reminding one of eighty varieties a boy in Vermont collected and carried to the fair many years ago.

In the United States beans are soaked in water then boiled and baked. In old times the Vermont beans were soaked in cold water over night, then boiled in the forenoon and baked all the afternoon in a brick oven, generally in the company of brown bread and Indian pudding, also a bit of salt pork was added before being baked the rind evenly slashed.—Meehan's Magazine.

External Use of Olive Oil.

One of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of diet is olive oil, and it is beneficial for external as for internal use. It was the custom of the ancients, who were most luxurious in their bathing habits, to annoint the body with vegetable oils after the bath. Athletes and gladiators also annointed their bodies with oils. Roman athletes were in the habit of using the freshly expressed oil of the olive to give agility and suppleness to their limbs. Some of the greatest beauties of whom history tells have also been prone to the use of oil. Mme. Recamier was in the habit of partaking freely of olive oil with her food and using it also after the bath. Her beautiful skin and clear complexion were doubtless due to this rather than to powders and paints. Tradition says that both Cleopatra and Zenobia partook freely of olive oil and used oils after the bath. In the countries where the olive flourishes, such as Italy, medical practitioners use the oil very freely for a host of ailments. It is maintained in the Levantine countries that the external use of oil prevents rheumatism, gout and other kindred maladies which are aggravated by external chills, and that the internal use of the oil removes the toxic condition of the blood which leads to the generation of these maladies.—The Vegetarian.

The Evolution of the Laundry.

One of the best examples of the transition of a household occupation from home to factory—using factory in its technical sense—is shown in the evolution of the modern laundry. Established primarily by man for man, they have gradually extended their field of service until it includes a large amount of family washing. Steam, and more recently electricity, have been used for the motor power, and the number of persons employed is constantly decreasing. The first steam laundry was put up in 1853; today there are thousands of them all over the world. New York has its 2,000 Chinese laundries and yet supports 650 others, and Chicago has over 500 steam laundries.

The making of laundry machinery is now an industry of importance. In 1800 there was not a piece of laundry machinery in the world; today the sales each year amount to millions of dollars. From the washboard, washtub, wringer, iron and clothesline have been evolved the cylinder washers, in which the clothes are rotated in hot suds until clean; the extractors, in which the clothes are dried by having the water drawn out by the centrifugal force; the mangle and other ironing machines; while in the drying room the patent equipment with spring hooks and bars save time and labor.—Everybody's Magazine.

Warwick up to Date.

Warwick was asked how he had come to be called the king maker.

"Because," he added, with pardonable pride, "I had the exclusive power of appointing the janitors of eight apartment houses."

Herewith those who thought it gained by mere dabbling in politics, stood amazed at the true might of the man.—New York Sun.

SERMON ON "THE DEVIL"

Sunday Discourse By Dr. Chapman, the Noted Pastor Evangelist.

Treats a Forbidden Subject in a Novel Manner—Why Men Are Disposed to Laugh at the Place of Darkness.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following readable and helpful sermon is by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the best known evangelist in the country and one of the most popular pulpit orators of New York. It is entitled "The Devil," and was preached from the text "And the Lord said unto Satan, Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." Job 1: 7.

This is a forbidden subject. We generally speak of him who is the subject of my sermon with a smile, and yet it is a subject with which one ought certainly to be perfectly familiar. We have all had some experience with him who is the author of our distress, and who is responsible for every cloud though it be no larger than a man's hand that has cast itself upon the sky of our life, and yet I doubt not that there are very many of us that could not give a very accurate explanation of our views. There are very many who scout the idea of a personal devil at all, and this view is much more general than we think. I can quite understand how it should be so, for Satan's master stroke of policy is to direct our minds from inquiry concerning his true character and the methods by which he governs his kingdom. Sometimes for the unregenerate he employs the vehicle of darkness that he may blind the minds of those who do not believe lest the light of the Gospel of the glory of Christ should dawn upon them and they should believe. "In whom the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." 2 Corinthians 4: 4. And sometimes to those who do believe he transforms himself into an angel of light that he may delude them by his snares. "And no marvel; for Satan himself is transformed into an angel of light." 2 Corinthians 11: 14.

The late Dr. James H. Brooks, of St. Louis, one of the greatest Bible teachers in our country, said that it used to be his custom in his family worship to read the New Testament through consecutively until he came to Revelation, and then he would always turn back to Matthew and read again to the Revelation, and then back to Matthew once more, until one day sitting alone in his study he began to question himself as to why this was his habit, and it occurred to him as he read the Revelation through that it must be because this is the only book in the New Testament which tells of the doom of Satan, and it is quite easy to understand why he would turn the mind away from that book which tells of his defeat.

"Men don't believe in a devil now,
As their fathers used to do;
They've forced the door of the broadest creed,
To let his form pass through.
There isn't a print of his cloven foot,
Or a fiery dart from his bow,
To be found in earth or air to-day,
For the world has voted so.

"But who is mixing the fatal draught
That palsies heart and brain,
And loads the bier of each passing year
With ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day
With the fiery breath of hell?
If the devil isn't, and never was,
Won't someoody rise and tell?

"Who cl[illegible] steps of the toiling saint,
And di[illegible] pits for his feet?
Who sows [illegible] tares in the fields of time,
Wherever God sows His wheat?
The devil is voted not to be,
And, of course, the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work
The devil alone should do?

"We are told he does not go around
Like a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible
For the everlasting row
To be heard in nome, in church and state,
To the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil, by a unanimous vote,
Is nowhere to be found?

"Won't somebody step to the front forthwith,
And make his bow, and show
How the frauds and crimes of a single day
Spring up? We want to know.
The devil is fairly voted out,
And of course the devil's gone,
But simple folks would like to know
Who carries his business on."

The other day in Brooklyn a woman threw herself out of the window of a five-story building to escape the brutal tortures of her drunken husband. She left her little boy motherless and worse than fatherless. That husband was in the clutch of the one of whom I speak at this time. Would you make light of such a foe as this. The opening chapters of Genesis give us a picture of a happy pair in Eden, peace, purity, perfection and beauty everywhere prevailed. God looked upon it and said that it was very good, when suddenly all was changed. There is a marvelous transformation; sin appears; the curse is everywhere; trouble begins and rolls high like the mighty waves of the sea, until the world is engulfed in the blackness of the darkness of despair. No wonder that we feel like crying out again and again in the words of the text, "And the Lord said unto Satan, Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." It is of such an adversary that I speak, and he is not a subject for jesting. I have for the past ten years been laboring in the interests of men, but somehow during the past three months they have been upon me as a special burden. I have listened to their heart breaking cries and their sobs of despair, and it is with the memory of these tears that have run like rivers, and the cry of many a man who feels himself to be lost as he said, "Is there any hope," that I bring to my readers this message.

The devil is certainly not a myth. I shall give his names in a little while and call your attention to the fact that they are all found in the New Testament, so this is not an Old Testament delusion carried down to the present time, as some would have us believe, for almost all the information concerning him we are dependent upon the New Testament Scriptures. The Old Testament is strangely silent. I call your attention to this fact that if you read in the Old Testament the account of the temptation and fall in Eden, then the trouble of Job, then the numbering of Israel by David, and finally the vision of Joshua, the high priest, and Satan contending with him, you have the four places where Satan is definitely mentioned and his work particularly described. The evidences of his existence are everywhere to be seen in the Old Testament, but these are not in direct statements. This does away with the position of many people who are disposed to say a good deal about the Satan myth, which had its rise in the infancy of our race, when the human mind was exceedingly childish and credulous. The devil is the author of evil, the fountain of weakness, the adversary of the truth, the corrupter of the world. He planteth snares, soweth error, nourisheth contention, disturbeth peace and scattereth affliction. I am sure there is never greater glee in hell than when a church quarrel is engendered, nor when peace is driven away from heart and home in the face of a storm of contention. This is a word picture of him, but we must have more.

I.

It is quite plain that Satan had some connection with the earth before man appeared. He is now supposed to be a fallen angel. If this supposition is true then the New Testament references would seem to indicate that pride and envy were the cause of his fall. When God said, "Let us make man, and let him have dominion over everything that we have made," the envy began, and as another has suggested this seems to be the true fact when we notice the devil's position in the temptation of Christ. Matthew 4: 8-9, "Again the devil taketh Him up into an exceedingly high mountain, and showeth Him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and saith unto Him, All these things will I give Thee if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." It is as if he were making one last great effort to overthrow the Master and rule the world. Certain direct statements are made concerning him by our Master. No stronger one can be found than that which is recorded in John 8: 44, "Ye are of your father, the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it." He is a terrific foe, and in the interests of all young men who desire to be true and like Christ I lift up my voice against him.

II.

The Rev. W. G. Moorhead, D. D., has given us a list of his names as recorded in the New Testament Scriptures. This list is as follows:

Abaddon—Revelation 9: 11.
Accuser—Revelation 12: 10.
Adversary—1 Peter 5: 8.
Angel of the Abyss—Revelation 9: 11.
Apollyon—Revelation 9: 11.
Beelzebub—Mark 3: 22.
Belial—2 Corinthians 6: 15.
Devil—Matthew 4: 1.
Dragon—Revelation 20: 2.
Great Red Dragon—Revelation 12: 3.
Evil One—Matthew 13: 19.
Enemy—Matthew 13: 39.
Father of Lies—John 8: 44.
God of This World—2 Corinthians 4: 4.
Liar—John 8: 44.
Murderer—John 8: 44.
Prince of Devils—Mark 3: 22.
Prince of This World—John 3: 21.
Prince of the Power of the Air—Ephesians 2: 2.
Satan, Serpent—2 Corinthians 11: 3.
Strong One—Luke 11: 21.
Spirit of Evil Working—Ephesians 2: 2.
Tempter—1 Thessalonians 2: 5.

Notorious criminals have a certain number of aliases by which they are known to their partners in crime. They fear certain names because they have committed certain things, so all these names mean something; as they are applied to the devil each name is descriptive of his disposition, energy and power.

He is Apollyon because he is a destroyer. He is Abaddon because he is destruction itself.

The Man Murderer because he is the assassin of the Race.

The Great Red Dragon because of his bloodthirstiness.

The Serpent because of his craftiness.

The Tempter because he is a deceiver.

Some years ago in the city of Philadelphia there stood outside of one of the saloons a woman clad in rags, who once had lived in one of the best homes in that city. She had a little baby in her arms and an older child was tugging at her skirts. She rapped upon the door and when it was opened she said, "I want my husband." The husband was called out. He had once been of great reputation, a man of real talent, had provided for his wife and children all that money could buy, and, now he is shorn of everything except the merest semblance of manhood. "What do you want?" he said, with an oath, and she answered, "I want you to come home; the children have had nothing to eat and they are crying, and I want you," and the man who had sworn to love and care for her drew back his fist and struck her. The baby fell from her arms, the elder child ran shrieking from her side. Is he not a destroyer with such a picture as this in your mind, and this is but one of the multitude. His names are enough to terrify us, so that we would, while we may, escape from sin.

III.

His Personality. I know it is true that very many people scout the idea of a personal devil, but the following statement has been made by a most distinguished Bible scholar, namely, "Every attitude, quality, action, walk and sign which can indicate personality has been predicated of the devil and cannot be explained away. The argument that would rob the devil of his personality would rob God of His, and if as men say, these attributes simply mean the principle of evil then on the same ground of interpretation the Bible may mean anything or nothing."

IV.

Just a word or two about his work. He begins in a very slow way and his influence is most insidious.

As a fisherman, when he has a great fish on his hook, lets out the line, so that the fish may swallow down the hook, and be more surely caught, even so the devil, when he has a poor sinner upon his hook, does not, at the first, treat him roughly, but stretches out his rod, line and all, that he may make the surer of him, and hold him the faster.

Not long ago in the Tombs a man who had been a brilliant lawyer awoke from a stupor of days, and shaking the door demanded of those who came to answer his summons why he was there. They told him on the charge of murder. "For God's sake," he said, "do not send the word home; at least, do not let my wife know, for it will kill her," and they told him that it was his wife he had killed. I have written these few words concerning one who can take a man with brightest future and greatest reputation, and make him a murderer of his own home's joy. This is his work.

V.

His Doom. He may be overcome in the New Testament. We read, "Resist the devil and he will flee from you." Jesus did this and when the devil tempted Him He said, "It is written," and then, "It is written again." There is but one weapon that can make him afraid, and that is the sword of the Spirit, which is the sword of God.

There is a legend of Luther that during a serious illness the evil one seemed to enter his sick room, and looking at him with a triumphant smile unrolled a vast roll which he carried in his arms. As the fiend threw one end of it on the floor and it unwound itself with the impetus he had given it Luther's eyes were fixed on it, and to his consternation he read there the long and fearful record of his own sins, clearly and distinctly enumerated. That stout heart quailed before that ghastly roll. Suddenly it flashed into his mind that there was something not written there. He said aloud, "One thing you have forgotten; the rest is all true, but one thing you have forgotten, 'The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.'" As he said this the "Accuser of the brethren" and his heavy roll of "lamentation and mourning and woe" disappeared together.

If you would know his final doom you have but to turn to Revelation the 20th chapter and read the first three verses. "And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years. And cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal upon him that he should deceive the nations no more till the thousand years should be fulfilled, and after that he must be loosed a little season."

From such a foe as this may God deliver us now.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

Pensions granted:—William W. Yon Altoona, $10; Benjamin F. Murphy Marietta, $8; John Riebel, Soldiers Home, Erie, $8; William K. Myers, Tyrone, $8; George A. Allison, Allegheny $8; Edmund Shaw, Altoona, $10; Mary E. Parks, Conemaugh, $8; Elizabeth Robb, Bellefonte, $8; Maggie E. Long Altoona, $8; Mary A. Fleming, Boston $8; Sydney A. Foster, Jeannette, $8 George M. Metz, Altoona, $10; William Simmers, Glasgow, $10; Marshal D Hartshorn, Utica, $10; John C. Green Brownsville, $8; Robert Adler, Pittsburg, $8; John Cornell, Trowbridge $10; James Archer, Titusville, $12; Caroline Peters, Pittsburg, $8; Lydia Sibley, DuBois, $8; Jane Behe, St. Augustine, $8; Nancy Parkehill, Pittsburg $8; Kate L. Patterson, Ricktown, $8; Jane Mershimer, Princeton, $12; Peter Shafer, Etna, $8; John Shay, Watson Farm, $8; Henry Franze, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $8; William E. Dennis, Linesville, $6; Lyman Richards, Rome $6.

John Moore, Allegheny, $6; Charles Kern, Erie, $6; David D. Lloyd, Apollo, $6; Robert Bowermaster, Rockhill Furnace, $10; Jessie J. Morris, Pittsburg, $8; Newton Reed, Clearfield, $10; Cornelius D. McCombs, Pittsburg, $10; William M. McGuire, Conneautville, $10; Rankin Hollabaugh, Milesburg, $10; Jacob Shubert, St. Marys, $10; John R. Albin, Centertown, $14; Samuel Spangler, Wertsville, $8; Solomon M. Myers, Beaver Falls, $8; Jacob Reprogle, Conemaugh, $10; John Kelley, Pittsburgh, $10; Alonzo Johnson, Covington, $10.

John Leary, aged 28 years, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Company and residing at Conshohocken, fell beneath a moving train he was attempting to mount at Lansdale Station and had both legs severed.

Michael Voski, a Hungarian, was stabbed to death at a Hungarian wedding celebration at Newport, Northampton county, eight miles north of Allentown, by a fellow-countryman named Foransky. The latter was arrested and the officers are on the track of two others said to be implicated.

While gunning, Arthur Adams, aged eighteen, of Little Britain township, rested his gun on a fence. The weapon was accidentally discharged and a heavy load of shot shattered his face. He was removed to a Philadelphia hospital and is not expected to recover.

Four farmers' institutes will be held in Chester county this winter, as follows: Lyndell, January 16 and 17; Parkerford, February 14; Cedarville, February 20 and 21, and at West Grove, February 27 and 28.

Diphtheria is prevalent in New Holland.

Hog cholera is spreading in Lancaster county.

Jacob Fry, of Birdsboro, swallowed the contents of a box of rat poison and died.

The middle span, 130 feet long, of the Erie Railway bridge over French creek at Buchanan Junction, collapsed under a heavy freight train. Three cars loaded with iron fell into the stream.

Percy Zerbe, aged 6, and Thomas Jones, aged 9, schoolboys of Donaldson, were placed under $300 bail each for taunting Andrew Mutchler, a non-union workman. The warrants were served in the school room.

Robert Allen, aged 56, of Girardville while in the act of swinging a double bitted axe to split a large block of wood, accidentally struck himself in the neck with the implement. He was hurried to the hospital, where he is slowly bleeding to death.

The recent marriage of Walter Huffman and Mrs. Ida Stewart, a relative of Postmaster W. E. Harrison, of McKeesport, is causing the various branches of her family to rack their brains in an endeavor to untangle the family relationships. The difficulty begins with the marriage of George Huffman, Walter's father, to Miss Mary Stewart. The latter's brother Issac married Miss Ida Smith, Isaac died leaving a widow and two children. Then the widow married Walter Huffman, a son of her brother-in-law, Geo Huffman, who then became her father-in-law. Her husband is also her nephew, being the son of her brother-in-law, and he, who was cousin to her children, now becomes their father. She becomes cousin to her own children by marriage and aunt to her own husband.

In a close range battle with burglars, Alem Bly, engineer and watchman at the powerhouse of the Montoursville Trolley Company, at Montoursville, killed one of the resperadoes and probably wounded several others. The engineer escaped with his life in a shower of bullets, although twice wounded. It was a battle of one against six, but the plucky engineer stood his ground until his ammunition was exhausted, and then with bullets flying all around him made his way out of the building and sounded an alarm. The five other members of the gang got away just in time.

A dress-suit case containing an evening suit belonging to United States Senator Kean and an evening suit and pair of trousers of Governor Murphy's, which was stolen during their visit to Gettysburg at the dedication of the Slocum monument, on September 13, was recovered in Harrisburg. Edward Miles, of Harrisburg, who is alleged to have stolen the case from the hotel at Gettysburg, has been arrested and was taken to that place for a hearing.

The body of Thomas Spragg, a wealthy and prominent farmer of Oak Forest, was found hanging from a joist in his barn, life being extinct. Mr Spragg was the only occupant of the house, and had arisen and partly prepared breakfast for himself, then committed the rash deed.

Charles M. Woodward, a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, died aged 25. Typhoid fever was the cause. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Woodward, of Honey Grove, Juniata county.

Owing to the increased cost of raw materials, especially coal, the Easton gas and electric companies announced an increase of about 15 per cent. in prices for light, fuel and power.

Rev. J. R. King and wife, who have had charge of the United Brethren mission in Beaver Falls for the past year, will go as missionaries to Africa and will set sail on Saturday.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

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50 cts of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co. Nashua N. H.

The Ingenuous Inventor.

"The market is overrun with substitutes for this food and that," asserts the capitalists. "I see no justification for backing your new health food."

With a naive smile the inventor turns to him and suggests:

"But it may also be used as a substitute for coal."

Then the capitalist displays unusual activity in sending for patent attorneys and others to draw up articles of partnership.

Youthful Intelligence.

Two little urchins were seated one morning in Central Park, scanning a newspaper which they had picked up. They were attracted to a paragraph relating to the expedition to the North Pole, and, indulging in boyish theories concerning the Northern enterprise, one remarked to the other:

"Say, but what will they do with the North Pole when they find it?"

"Why, just put it up in Central Park, of course," was the ready reply.

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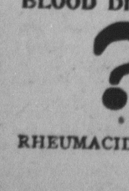

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Small Boy—I want to get a bale of hay.

Dealer—What do you want with hay? Is it for your father?

Small Boy—No, sir; it's for our horse.

Mamma—You must be awfully careful, darling. The doctor says your system is all upset.

Little Dot—Yes, I guess it is, mamma, 'cause my foot's asleep, and people must be terribly upset when they go to sleep at the wrong end.

"One by one our friends pass away," mused the old lady, as a funeral procession was passing by the house.

"Well, grandma," remarked little five-year-old Harry, "you wouldn't want 'em to go two by two or in bunches, would you?"

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "when people are ashamed they always get red in the face, don't they?"

"I believe so, dear," was the reply.

"Then," continued the little observer, "I wonder why Uncle George only gets ashamed in his nose?"

Passes the Quarrel On.

"I've been two weeks trying to coax my husband to give me $50 to buy a new dress," complained Mrs. Gazzam to Mrs. Wiffles.

"I never do that."

"What do you do?"

"I have my new dress charged, and leave my husband to fight it out with the collector."

The Good Time Coming.

"Jerry," said Fleharty, "phwat is the m'anin' of this worrud 'millinium?'"

"It manes that glad time a-comin'," said Jerry, "whin ivery man will be his own boss an' shtuck on his job."

CURES RHEUMATISM AND CATARRH

B. B. B. Cures Deep-Seated Cases Especially—To Prove It B. B. B. Sent Free.

These diseases, with aches and pains in bones, joints and back, agonizing pains in shoulder blades, hands, fingers, arms and legs crippled by rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, or neuralgia; hawking, spitting, nose bleeding, ringing in the ears, sick stomach, deafness, noises in the head, bad teeth, thin hot blood, all run down feeling of catarrh are sure signs of an awful poisoned condition of the blood. Take Botanic Blood Balm. (B.B.B.) Soon all aches and pains stop, the poison is destroyed and a real permanent cure is made of the worst rheumatism or foulest catarrh. Thousands of cases cured by taking B.B.B. It strengthens weak kidneys and improves digestion. Druggists, $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing BLOOD BALM CO, 14 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice sent in sealed letter.

The present head of the famous Krupp works represents the third generation of this family of gun-founders.

Merrill's Foot Powder.

An absolute cure for all foot troubles. Guaranteed to stop all odor and excessive perspiration. Brings red, burning, smarting, tired and tender feet to a perfectly normal condition. A superior toilet article for ladies. This powder does away with the use of dress shields. Druggists, or sent direct in handsome sprinkle top tin package for 25c. EDWIN F. MERRILL, Maker, Woodstock, Vt.

Few men are so accommodating as to be willing to make fools of themselves.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

The Pulpit Already Occupied.

There are queer nooks and corners in England yet.

A country parson lately went to preach in an old remote parish one Sunday. The aged sexton, in taking him to the place, insinuatingly said:

"I hope your riv'rence won't mind preachin' from the chancel. Ye see, this is a quiet place, and I've got a duck sittin' on fourteen eggs in the pulpit."

All Right.

Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Ayres says she changes her gown four or five times a day.

Mrs. Greene—Well, I don't blame her. I haven't seen her in anything that I shouldn't think she would be glad to change for something else.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Distribution of merchandise shows no diminution, and prospects are bright for continued activity. Dealers in many lines are urgent for prompt shipments, calling upon jobbers and manufacturers for goods already overdue. This indication of reduced stocks is a good sign, and tends to sustain quotations. Western reports are especially favorable, and the early marketing of cotton has brought distinct improvement at the South. Voluntary advances in wages have been announced in a number of instances, while the labor situation is more satisfactory, although not entirely free from controversy.

Supplies of cotton goods do not accumulate in first hands, the demand continuing to keep pace with production, which holds prices steady. Few export sales are reported, not through any lack of inquiry, but owing to the fact that sellers will make no concessions. Wool averaged slightly higher in sympathy with the London sales, but further declines occurred in hides and leather has become dull. New England shoe shops have received large orders for winter goods, assuring activity for two or three months at some factories.

Strictly commercial failures in the United States during the first nine months of 1902 numbered 8676, with defaulted liabilities of $85,407,490. Last year there were 8083 failures for $80,560,852. In addition, there were 47 failures of banks and other financial institutions with liabilities of $28,027,198, against 61 in 1901, involving $17,295,554. While the exhibit is less satisfactory than last year's, only one other year during the past two decades made as favorable a showing.

Bradstreet's report says: Business failures in the United States for the week ending October 2 number 164, as against 172 last week, 175 in this week last year, 177 in 1900, 146 in 1899 and 163 in 1898. Canadian failures not noted.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Spring clear, $3 10a3.30; best Patent, $4.50; choice Family, $3.75.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 74¼c; Philadelphia No 2, 72¼a72¼c; Baltimore No 2, 72c.

Corn—New York No. 2, 70c; Philadelphia No. 2, 69a69¼; Baltimore No. 2, 66c.

Oats—New York No. 2, 33c; Philadelphia No. 2, 36c; Baltimore No 2, 34c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $16.00a16.50; No. 2 timothy, $15.50a16.00; No. 3 timothy $14.00a15.00

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples, per brl, fancy 85c@$1 00; fair to good per brl, 50c@65c; Beets, native, per bunch 1c@1½c; Cabbages, native, flat dutch, per 100, $1 00@$1 50; Celery, per doz. 25c@40c; Eggplants, native, per 100, $1 00@1 25; Grapes, Rappahannock, per 10-lb basket, 12c@14c, do, Western Maryland, per 5-lb basket, 12c@14c; Lettuce, native, per bu box, 30c@40c. Lima beans, native, per bu box, 50@60c; Onions, Maryland and Pennsylvania yellow, per bu, 65c@75c; Pumpkins, native, each, 4c@5c; Squash, Anne Arundel, per basket, 10c@15c; String beans, native, per bu, green, 25c@30c; Tomatoes, Potomac, per peach basket, 22c@27c. Rappahannock, ber bu box, 35c@40c;

Potatoes, Primes, per brl, No 1, $1 25a1 40; do, seconds, 75a80c; do, culls, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per brl, No 1, $1 25a1 40.

Butter, Separator, 24a25c; Gathered cream, 22a23c; prints, 1-lb 25a26c; Rolls, 2-lb, 25a26; Dairy pts. Md., Pa., Va., 23a24c.

Eggs, Fresh-laid eggs, per dozen, 21a22c

Cheese, Large, 60-lb, 11¾a12c; medium, 36-lb, 12a12¾; picnics, 23-lb 11¾a12¾c.

Live Poultry, Hens, 12a12½c; old roosters, each 25a30c; spring chickens, 13a14c, young stags, 11a11½c. Ducks 11a12c.

Hides, Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60-lbs and up, close selection, 12½a13½c; cows and light steers 9¾a10¾c.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 12c; bulk shoulders, 11¾c; bulk bellies, 13c; bulk ham butts, 10¾c; bacon clear rib sides, 12c; bacon shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured breasts, 15½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 12c; sugar-cured California hams, 10c; hams canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs. and over, 14c; refined lard tierces, brls and 50 lb cans, gross, 11¾c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 11¾c; refined lard, half-barrels and new tubs, 11¾c.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Cattle, Mostly 10a15c lower, good to prime steers $7 50a8 50; medium $4 00a7 00; stockers and feeders $2 50a5 00; cows, $1 50a4 50; heifers $2 25a5 75; Texas-fed steers $3 00a4 50. Hogs, Mixed and butchers $7 25a7 85; good to choice, heavy $7 55a7 90; Sheep, sheep and lambs slow to lower; good to choice whethers $3 60a4 10; Western sheep $4 00a5 35.

East Liberty, Cattle steady; choice $7 10a7 25; prime $6 25a6 75. Hogs, prime heavy $7 90a8 00, mediums $7 80; heavy Yorkers $7 65a7 75. Sheep steady, Best wethers $4 75a4 00 culls and common $1 50a2 00; choice lambs $5 24a5 40.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

It is estimated that there are over 22,000 union electrical workers in North America.

The International Union of Commercial Telegraphers was recently formed in Chicago.

Jacksonville (Fla.) carpenters demand an eight-hour day and 30 cents an hour minimum.

Durham (England) miners are agitating for the Parliamentary representation of trade unions.

At the present time the Order of Railway Conductors has a membership of more than 27,000.

Factory shoemakers at Manchester N. H., have struck by reason of a change in their schedule of wages.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the Shinglers' Union has advanced the schedule of wages, taking effect October 1.

An increase of 20 per cent. has been granted the machinists of the Atlantic Coast Line in the Florence (S. C.) shops.

New Mount Vernon Joke.

The aptitude of the black man for ready replies is known almost the world over. If he cannot think of a correct answer, even approximately, he proceeds to say something to impress you with the fact that he knows what he is talking about. Not long ago one of the laborers or farm hands employed on the Mount Vernon estate was working close to the roadside and a visitor who had come to pay his tribute at the shrine of the Father of his Country came along. Spying the colored laborer, he asked him playfully if he ever worked for George Washington. The laborer was well along in years, but still quick to answer.

"No, sah," he said, "but Ah dun used to wuk for some of his fam'ly and Ah dun seen Mistah George often."

"You say you've seen him often, uncle?" quizzed the visitor.

"Yes, sah, Ah have."

"Then you must have seen him when he took that famous hack at the cherry tree," the visitor persisted.

Uncle was stumped for once, but only for a moment. "Yes, sah," he answered, with a face that immediately brightened up. "Yes, sah, Ah sho did. Ah dun druv that hack musself."

Roland for His Oliver.

Nothing displeases Dr. R. Ogden Doremus more than indistinct speaking, and he never fails to show his disapproval f it. While lecturing at the City College recently, having occasion to ask a question of a student, he received a mumbled reply.

"Hm, hm, hm, hm, hm," mimicked the irate professeor; "can't you speak out? What did you say?"

The answer was disconcerting:

"I said," replied the student, "that I did not year you."

The Poetry of the Game.

"One of the Boston papers says that those English crack tennis players, the Doherty brothers, put a great deal of practical sentiment into their graceful method of play."

"All Tennisonian, I suppose."

Better Still.

"The man who can drive with one hand is the man for me," announced the girl in gray, gayly.

"You're easily satisfied," returned the girl in blue. "For my part I prefer the man who asks me to drive."

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

It would be silly for the cornet player to blow his brains out.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A child may be spoiled and still be too fresh.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The chronic kicker seldom practices upon himself.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

It's all right to kill time, for time will eventually kill you.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

An average sized pineapple yields nearly two pints of juice.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

In eighteen months the hog population of the United States can double itself.

PE-RU-NA NECESSARY TO THE HOME.

A Letter From Congressman White, of North Carolina.

PE-RU-NA IS A HOUSEHOLD SAFEGUARD.

No Family Should Be Without It.

PERUNA is a great family medicine. The women praise it as well as the men; it is just the thing for the many little catarrhal ailments of childhood.

The following testimonials from thankful men and women tell in direct, sincere language what their success has been in the use of Peruna in their families:

Louis J. Scherrinsky, 103 Locust street, Atlantic, Iowa, writes:

"I will tell you briefly what Peruna has done for me. I took a severe cold which gave me a hard cough. All doctors' medicines failed to cure it. I took one bottle of Peruna and was well.

"Then my two children had bad coughs accompanied by gagging. My wife had stomach trouble for years. She took Peruna and now she is well.

"I cannot express my thanks in words, but I recommend your remedy at every opportunity, for I can conscientiously say that there is no medicine like Peruna. Nearly every one in this town knew about the sickness of myself and family, and they have seen with astonishment what Peruna has done for us. Many followed our example, and the result was health. Thanking you heartily, I am."—L. J. Scherrinsky.

Mrs. Nannie Wallace, Tulare, Cal., President of the Western Baptist Missionary Society, writes:

"I consider Peruna an indispensable article in my medicine chest. It is twenty medicines in one, and has so far cured every sickness that has been in my home for five years. I consider it of special value to weakly women, as it builds up the general health, drives out disease and keeps you in the best of health."—Mrs. Nannie Wallace.

Peruna protects the family against coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, catarrh of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It is just as sure to cure a case of catarrh of the bowels as it is a case of catarrh of the head.

HON. GEORGE H. WHITE.

Congressman George Henry White, of Tarboro, N. C., writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman in regard to the merits of the great catarrh cure, Peruna:

House of Representatives,
Washington, Feb. 4, 1899.

Gentlemen—"I am more than satisfied with Peruna, and find it to be an excellent remedy for the grip and catarrh. I have used it in my family and they all join me in recommending it as an excellent remedy."

Very respectfully,
George H. White.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Peruna is an internal, scientific, systemic remedy for catarrh. It is no palliative or temporary remedy; it is thorough in its work, and in cleansing the diseased mucous membranes cures the catarrh.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm.

YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING

MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW

AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

If he will not supply you send for our free catalogue of garments and hats.

R·I·P·A·N·S

I was troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia as long as I can remember. I had no appetite, and the little I ate distressed me terribly. All day long I would feel sleepy and had no ambition to do anything. Since taking Ripans Tabules I feel decidedly better. In the morning I am fresh and sound and my appetite has improved wonderfully.

At druggists.

The Five-Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

Mexican Veterans

We buy Bounty Land Warrants issued to soldiers of the Mexican and other early Wars and pay full value in cash. Warrants secured for those entitled, including heirs. Write for particulars.

The Collins Land Co.
Atlantic Building,
Washington, D. C.

NEW PENSION LAWS. Act of June 27, 1902 pensions certain survivors and their widows of the Indian Wars from 1817 to 1842. We will pay $5.00 for every good Contract claim under this act. Act of July 1, 1902 pensions certain soldiers who had prior confederate service, also who may be charged with desertion. No pension no fee. Advice free. For blanks and full instructions, address the W. H. Wills Pension Agency, Wills Building, 214 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Twenty years practice in Washington. Copies of the laws sent for 2 cents.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL FOR SORES. ULCERS
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

TO WRITE FOR CAT. & SPECIAL RATES.
Pays Situations SECURED for graduates or tuition refunded. We pay R.R. Fare.
MASSEY BUSINESS COLLEGES
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. RICHMOND, VA.
HOUSTON, TEX. COLUMBUS, GA.

What Do the Planets

Say about your life, past, present and future? If you will send two 2-cent stamps, and date of birth, Prof. Alfred, the greatest living Astrologist, will send your Horoscope absolutely FREE. Address PROF ALFRED, 742 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore, Md.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER BNUG IT PAYS

WHY SUFFER

WITH
RHEUMATISM,
CATARRH,
INDIGESTION,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY and
LIVER TROUBLES,
BLOOD DISEASES.

?

Rheumacide

The Great BLOOD PURIFIER, Will Effect a Quick and Permanent Cure.

It Purifies the Blood, Neutralizes the Acids, Starts the Kidneys into Healthy Action, and builds up the Nerves and the Entire System in a short time.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 26th, 1902.
BOBBITT CHEMICAL CO.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to recommend "Rheumacide," for the cure of rheumatism. Sometime in the year 1901, I had a severe case of rheumatism in my ankles, which I neglected for some weeks, until it got so I could hardly walk. I tried RHEUMACIDE, and had not taken half the bottle before the trouble was gone. I finished taking the bottle however, and I have not had a particle of the trouble since.

Very truly, E. P. PARKER.

RHEUMACIDE is for sale by all Druggists, or sent by Express prepaid on receipt of $1.00.
BOBBITT CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride, play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go a-bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas' $3.00 and $3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous $3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

United Evangelical—Lemont, morning; Linden Hall, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10:30 a. m; Potters Mills, 2:20 p. m.

Lutheran—Tusseyville, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Spring Mills, 10:30 a. m. Communion; Union, 2 p. m.; Centre Hall, 7 p. m.

Good Crop of Wheat.

M. M. Decker had a splendid crop of wheat. Twenty-four acres yielded 695½ bushels. The variety was for the greater part Fultz.

Roll of Honor.

Intermediate School, F. A. Foreman, teacher.—James From, Ralph Dinges, Charles Miller, John Odenkirk, Roy Puff, John Rowe, Freda Bailey, Sylva Krumbine, Rhea Keller, Cora Luse, Isabel Rowe, Lulu Shultz, Nellie Smith.

Postponed Sale.

Tracts No. 1 and 3 advertised by J. H. Rishel, executor of the estate of Wm. Weaver, will be offered at a postponed sale Saturday, October 18, at 1 p. m. Tract No. 2, consisting of a house and lot, was sold to Mrs. Amos Dunkle, of Altoona, for $650.00 The purchaser is a daughter of the late Wm. Weaver.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland.

On account of the General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, October 21 to 24, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, October 20 and 21, good to return, leaving Cleveland until October 27, inclusive, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates.

Cheer, Boys!

Colonel Reeder looked too foolish as he passed along the grand stand at the fair with Judge Pennypacker and told the boys to cheer—and they did'nt do a thing. The Judge, no doubt, came to the conclusion that Col. Reeder was not much of a colonel after all if he did'nt have better control of his subordinates than was shown on that occasion.

Hall a Sure Winner.

Congressman J. K. P. Hall, the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Elk-Cameron-Clarion-Forest district, is at present without an opponent, because Edward M. Wilson, of Clarion, withdrew. It was his belief that there was no hope for his election against Mr. Hall, and he so told his committee.

Old People's Service.

An old people's service will be conducted in the United Evangelical church at Lemont Sunday morning by Rev. Benjamin Hengst, of Mt. Holly Springs. Rev. Hengst spent the first years of his ministry in the Centre Hall circuit about fifty years ago. He will also fill the other appointments in the charge next Sunday.

Gypsies Arrested.

A band of gypsies camping in the vicinity of Philipsburg caused considerable disturbance at Port Matilda Friday of last week. Some of the nomads had committed depredations and Constable Ira Howe went to Port Matilda to place them under arrest, and when he endeavored to do so the gypsies used revolvers freely in resistance. One ball struck George Steele, a Huston township farmer, who was looking on, in the leg inflicting an ugly wound.

Sheriff Brungart and deputies went to the scene of disturbance and succeeded in arresting two men, three women and several children, in the mountains between Philipsburg and Tyrone.

The three men who resisted Constable Howe were arrested at Howard.

Sunday was a rainy day.

10,000 TROOPS IN FIELD.

Gov. Stone Calls Out the Entire State Militia to Quell Riots.

Pennsylvania's whole National Guard was called to duty in the strike region of the anthracite coal fields and almost 10,000 soldiers are in service to protect the men who want to work in the mines. Monday night Governor Stone held a council of his officers and advisors and decided upon the call for all of Pennsylvania's troops as his method of settling a strike which has turned out to be the worst ever known in the coal regions and a struggle fraught with grave possibilities to the Nation.

Early in the evening the council of war began at the Executive Mansion and about half past 10 o'clock this order was given out, embodying the Governor's reason for calling out the troops and directing them to report for duty.

Apples Wanted.

George O. Benner will pay the best prices for apples and potatoes.

Joint Council Meeting

The joint council of the Penns Valley Lutheran Pastorate will hold their annual meeting in the Lutheran church at Centre Hall, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 1:30 p. m. We urge that the council of each congregation be present in full. J. M. REARICK, Pastor.

Unclaimed Letters.

Following is a list of unclaimed letters in the Centre Hall post office: Mr. J. W. Hoffman, Mrs. Harry Kessipger, Dr. Carl Herrman, Miss L. B. McClellen, Mr. Calvin W. Evey, Mr. John Evenker, Mr. Charles F. Deibert, Mr. W. L. Dellars, Mr. James Dickson, Mist Francesco Comita Pasguale, Mr. Angelo Mattio, J. J. Geissinger, William From.

Changes Next Spring.

There will be many changes in the vicinity of Centre Hill among tenant farmers. Jacob Shearer will move to his farm near Centre Hall, and the Meyer farm will be occupied by N. Luse; Harry Decker will move from the Dauberman farm to that of Mrs. Myra Kerr; Philip Frank will go to the W. H. Bartholomew farm, and Luther Royer will leave the Geiss farm to operate the large Burkholder farm.

Engineer Hangs Himself.

When Edward Shearer, Monday chased a dog he was trying to lasso into a stable near his home he was startled to find the body of George Schroat, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, hanging to a beam. His feet almost touched the floor. His screams brought neighbors, and Schroat was cut down while still alive. But despite the most heroic efforts, he soon died. Since three years ago, when he was in a wreck in which two men were killed, Schroat has been melancholy.

Marriage Licenses.

John Duke, Clarence.
Mary Boston, Clarence.

Thomas M. Cronover, Moshannon.
Carrie E. Lucas, Moshannon.

Samuel S. Saxon, Benor.
Adah M. Stere, Fleming.

John C. Hilderbrand, Pittsburg.
Jennie V. Pence, Sandy Ridge.

Edgar Pence, Sandy Ridge.
Emma F. Cartwright, Sandy Ridge.

Elmer V. Spencer, Pittsburg.
Ida M. Anderson, Jamestown, N. Y.

Benjamin F. Neff, Roland.
Sarah G. Shope, State College.

Wm. E. Reed, Pine Grove Mills.
Catharine Krebbs, Pine Grove Mills.

Olie Kinkead, Rush Twp.
Jennie Cole, Rush Twp.

DEATHS.

MRS. MARTIN REESE.

The death of Mrs. Martin Reese occurred in Snow Shoe, Sunday. Her maiden name was Edith Holter, and she was aged thirty-three years.

CAPT. JOHN D. McCLINTIC.

Capt. John D. McClintic died suddenly at his home in Lock Haven. His age was fifty-five years. He is survived by his wife and the following named children—Mrs. J. H. Crouse, of Aaronsburg; Mrs. J. Campbell and Mrs. Al. Curvin, of Flemington; William, Roy and Earl, of Lock Haven.

HERBERT L. AIKEY.

Herbert L. Aikey died at his home at Snow Shoe Intersection Thursday morning of last week. Saturday previous to his death he celebrated his thirtieth birthday, and although he had been in poor health for some time, his death was unexpected.

Deceased leaves a wife, whose maiden name was Nora Ingram, and one son, Elmer.

MRS. DANIEL MINNIGH.

The widow of Daniel Minnigh at Huston, died Wednesday morning of last week, says the Watchman, at the age of eighty-nine years. She had not been ill very long and her collapse was due to old age. Her husband died some years ago and of their seven children only four survive, as follows: Mrs. John Weaver, at Hublersburg; John, at Huston; Mrs. Samuel Ertle, Spring Mills, and Mrs. John Messimer, Penn Hall. Funeral services were held at the home of her son John, Saturday morning and her body was taken to Hublersburg for burial.

STATE COLLEGE POST OFFICE LOOTED

$2,028.82 in Stamps and $40 in Cash the Loss.—A Clean Sweep.

Experts looted the State College post office Friday night, and as a reward got $2,082.82 in stamps of various denominations, and forty dollars in cash.

The first intimation that was had of the robbery was when clerk L. Ray Morgan went to the office Saturday morning to prepare the first mail going out. The safe was found blown open and its contents of no particular value to the looters scattered over the floor.

Entrance was gained through a rear window, and it is supposed nitroglycerine was used in cracking the safe. The noise of the explosion was heard by neighbors, but no one suspected what had occurred. In fact, the noise was attributed to some mischief being performed by college students who have quarters in the same building.

It is supposed that the looters made their escape by means of a hand-car from State College to Hunters Park, and from there went to the Bald Eagle railroad.

The College post office belongs to the Presidential class, and, of course, carries a large stock of stamps. The experts selected a very opportune time, owing to the fact that the college year had just opened, and the full quota of supplies had been received, to meet the great demand for stamps, etc., at that time.

Clerk Morgan was at the office until after ten o'clock the night previous, and it is now remembered that a stranger loitered at the door for fully an hour. Later, during the night, a member of the Freshman class passed the office and noticed several men standing guard, but he thought them Sophomores and took to his heels to avoid being, as he thought, the butt of some prank by his seniors. The young man had just reached his home when he heard an explosion, but thought nothing of it.

Post office inspector Duryea, of Williamsport, said it was the cleanest job of robbery he had seen during his service. "These stamps," said the inspector, "are taken to cities and are sold to persons engaged in handling stamps—illegally—for about eighty cents on the dollar. The prospects of catching this class of professionals, once out of sight, are very remote."

The door of the safe was blown into a number of pieces.

They Want to Win.

An appropriate placard for the Republican county campaign managers to hang out would be this:

MONEY TO LEND.

NO MORTGAGES
NO JUDGMENTS } ASKED
NO SECURITY

EXCEPT to sacrifice your independence as a voter, become a bribe-taker, and vote the Republican ticket.

"A party is known by its fruits" Here are a few testimonials of the success of money in politics. These facts are, no doubt, fresh in your mind:

(a) The success of Hastings over Love in 1898.

(b) The re-election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate.

(c) The re-election of Prof. C. L. Gramley to the county superintendency.

OUR BUSINESS is well established, and we guarantee protection to all bribe-takers. We were never prosecuted, and you are not likely to be. At least you can't be prosecuted until after the election and we have won our point.

NOTE—After the election our relations, for the present, will cease.

Make application to your local chairman.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
County, State and National Capitals.

Motto: Republican success is of more importance than to be obedient to the civil law or conscience.

Beckwith was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary.

Regular meeting of Progress Grange Saturday at 2 p. m.

The jury list and other local matter was crowded out this week.

The Nittany furnace was banked last week, on account of it being impossible to get coke.

Mrs. J. O. Deininger, Mrs. Al Krape and Dr. W. E. Park, who had been seriously ill, are improving.

Mrs. James B. Herring, of Altoona, and little granddaughter Dorothy Rachel Fleck, are guests of the family of J. T. Lee.

Mrs. Alfred Durst, Samuel and James Durst and Miss Blanche Durst attended the funeral of Capt. John D. McClintic, at Lock Haven. Mr. McClintic's widow is a sister of the Dursts.

It is definitely settled that the marriage of D. Keller Mothersbaugh and Miss Nannie Bailey, of Boalsburg, will take place within the next two weeks. Both prospective bride and groom are well known in their homes, bear the best of characters and have many admirable traits.

George O. Benner, of the Star Store, Wednesday went to Philadelphia and New York to buy his fall stock of goods. His new store room has been completed and will be stocked up with a first-class line of general merchandise. Special attention will be given the hardware department.

PENNYPACKER AT THE FAIR.

Competes with Baloons, Races and Gambling Devices as an Attraction.

The following is the North American's account of Pennypacker's visit to the Bellefonte fair, Thursday of last week. The statements come so near the truth that the account can not be improved on. Here it is:

Judge Pennypacker was to have delivered an address on agricultural topics at the Centre County Fair, but it was decided that the oration would interfere with the horse racing, so the project was abandoned.

As an attraction the candidate competed with a balloonist, two one-legged acrobats, more than a score of sweatboards, French wheels, faro wheels and other gambling devices, to say nothing of the trotting matches.

On its arrival at Bellefonte the troupe was met by a delegation of prominent Republicans, including Colonel W. F. Reeder, chairman of the county committee, and John Hamilton, State Secretary of Agriculture.

The greeting between Hamilton and "Oleo" Brown was most affecting.

After dinner the fair grounds were the destination of the visitors. Pennypacker was escorted to a tent and introduced to a few scores of persons. Each caller was given a handshake and a Pennypacker button.

Pennypacker inspected the eleven fowls and nine rabbits in the poultry department, passed judgment on samples of crochet work, poked a few pigs and cattle in the sides and gazed at the big pippins, wisely chewing a straw as he did so.

If there was any especial interest manifested in the Pennypacker personality the crowd carefully concealed it.

"There will be a meeting in the courthouse to-night, which will be addressed by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, the next Governor of the State," shouted the announcer from the judges' stand, while Pennypacker was at the fair. One of the judges wrote something on a large black-board and hung it out. The crowd guffawed mightily. On the slate appeared the word "Nit."

In introducing Pennypacker to the audience of 400 in the Centre County Courthouse in the evening, Colonel Reeder referred to the candidate as "a man without spot or blemish; a man who is his own man."

National to the exclusion of state issues, were discussed by the speaker. The Judge repeated his story about the negro and balky mule, but omitted all reference to his standard anecdote concerning Jeff Davis and the Confederate postage stamp.

It was an apathetic audience, and showed the need of Elkinizing.

"Oleo Bill" Brown also spoke. He also passed his word that the affairs of the State under Gang rule had been well managed.

LOCALS.

Thirty thousand chestnut and white pine shingles for sale by C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

James Goodhart and son Hugh, of Lewistown, attended Presbytery. Mr. Goodhart is an elder.

Prof. Brungart, of Mifflinburg, accompanied by his wife, spent Sunday at their former home in Rebersburg.

John and Bill will have another talk over the fence next week. John is full of information, and Bill is a good listener.

Mr. Kepler ran ahead of his ticket in Ferguson township where he is best known. A better acquaintance of the man will increase his vote for the Legislature this fall.

Aside from holding a public office, what has Mr. Strohm, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, ever done for the community in which he lives? In what way and when has he at any time shown himself to be a public spirited citizen? In what public enterprise has he ever shown himself to be engaged—either in the lead or bringing up the rear.

J. C. Blair's "NIT" exhibited from the judge's stand at the fair Thursday afternoon brought ten times the applause that followed the announcement that "Judge Pennypacker, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, would speak in the court house" on that evening. The truth was gladly received.

It is surprising, considering the possibilities of the field, how well the Pennsylvania Dutch have continued to keep themselves out of fiction. Recently, however, a writer for McClure's Magazine—H. R. Martin—staked out a claim among them, as it were, by a story of the New Mennonites called "The Conversion of Elviny." It is immensely droll, and the best of it is that the "Dutch" is the real article, fresh from Lancaster county, and no threadbare Weberfieldian imitation.

Hastings and his followers are for Foster for treasurer because Foster will be for Hasting's banking company, if elected. The truth of the matter is, Democrats are asked to support Foster for no other reason than to secure the county treasurer's deposits for Hasting's bank. If Foster were to intimate that he would not favor Hasting's bank if elected, Foster would be nowhere; he would'nt even be given any of Dresser's and Patton's money to invest between this and election time.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

New Store Room
New Goods . . . .
New Department

In this advertisement we simply want to say that The Star Store is in its New Room and that we are ready for business.

New goods are coming in every day: these are new and seasonable goods.

Hardware—A New Department.

A New Department in The Star Store is a full and complete line of Hardware.

Come to see us—if not to buy, to inspect.

THE STAR.

LONG'S RUMMAGE SALE.

Special Sale Every Day 8:30 to 9; 3 to 3:30

Sale Continued for Ten Days.

50-cent umbrellas at 19 cts.
10-cent Plaid dress outing at 5 cts.
Spool cotton 1 ct. to 2 1-2 cts. per spool.
Ladies bonnets 13 cts.
Ladies Shoes 75 cts. per pair.
Our 5 and 10 cent counters will be worth your inspection.
Store will be entirely differently arranged,
Muslin 5 cts. per yd. sold before at 8 cts.
Dress ginghams 5 cts. sold before at 10 cts.
Children's shoes 10 cts. per pair and up.
Ladies' shoes 75 cts. per pair and up.
Men's shoes never before so cheap.
Men's boots $1.50 per pair.
A LINE OF CLOTHING will be included in this sale.

Salt. A Car Load of Salt is offered at reduced prices.

Now to sell out a lot of goods we will make prices to surprise you and make it worth your time coming to see this stock. Make up your list for fall and winter goods and secure your want. LOW PRICES.

C. P. LONG'S STORE.

LOCALS.

Snyder county has a fine crop of apples.

Miss Romie Van Pelt is home with her grandparents, Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Spangler.

Mifflin county fair will be held next week. There will be some good races, and a large exhibit.

Two merchants at Troxelville, Snyder county, together shipped 48,000 quarts of huckleberries valued at $3,000.

You can safely support P. H. Meyer for county commissioner. No mismanagement can be charged to him during his term of office.

Jacob Shearer announces that he will make sale next spring of his large farm stock. Mr. Shearer keeps good stock and horses and will have a sale that will attract attention.

E. G. Van Pelt, of Ithaca, New York, arrived in town Monday afternoon. Mr. Van Pelt was a citizen of this place for many years, and was one of its best business men. He will remain here for a week.

A. E. Humpton is a well educated gentleman. His education was partially secured under Dr. Wolf. In Mr. Humpton are embodied all the requisites of a first-class Democratic commissioner, and the voters will not overlook him.

If Centre county stands by Senator Heinle as it should, his election will be assured, although Patton will empty his "barrel" and try to make criminals of voters by having them accept a pittance for a vote. Stand by Senator Heinle as he stood by you during his term in the Senate.

Mrs. Horace Zerbe, of Salt Lake City, has just recovered from a severe attack of kidney trouble and hardening of the veins. For several weeks she was helpless, but at present is fairly well again, which fact will be learned with pleasure by her many acquaintances in this place and vicinity.

Farmers about Beavertown issued an edict that strangers shall not hunt on their premises. They have reserved that right to themselves. The Snyder county farmers' ideas are about right on the question. The sporting men take a week or two and do nothing but hunt, and by the time the average farmer is ready for his fall hunt it's all hunt and no find.

LOCALS.

Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Rearick and family, of West Milton, are guests of Rev. J. M. Rearick in this place.

J. Will Conley, of Bellefonte, was in town Sunday and Monday looking after the affairs of his father, John W. Conley, who was injured by falling from a ladder.

Dr. J. F. Alexander has been able to develop a fine lot of Niagara grapes by scientifically pruning and caring for them, all of which the doctor observed while in California.

Capt. H. S. Taylor, of Company B, was exempted from going to the coal regions. His presence was much needed in his home, owing to the critical condition of his wife caused by a serious surgical operation performed last Sunday.

Rev. S. J. McDowell, of Sharpsburg, has received the appointment of field secretary to the Home Mission Board of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. B. Barnitz, D. D.

The brick work on the dwelling house of George Miller, at Linden Hall, is completed, the work having been done by Al. Osman. Mr. Miller is a mechanic as well as a farmer, and will do the bulk of the interior finishing himself during the coming winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Goheen, of Pennsylvania Furnace, attended several sessions of Presbytery. Mr. and Mrs. Goheen, about twenty-five years ago, lived on the farm now owned by James Wert, near Tusseyville, and were regular attendants of the Presbyterian church at Centre Hill at that time.

Tire Setting a Specialty.

Wilbur A. Henney has opened his blacksmith shop on Church street and is ready to do all kinds of blacksmithing and wood work, special attention is given to setting buggy and wagon tire. His past record as a mechanic is sufficient to warrant a liberal share of the public patronage.

Sale Register.

Thursday 1 p. m.—Dec. 13—Lydia Foust, at Potters Mills, household goods, one horse, road wagon, sleds, harness, hay, etc.

Saturday at 1 p. m.—October 18—Real estate of Wm. Weaver, at Farmers Mills, J. B. Rishell, executor.

Thursday at 2 p. m.—October 30—Old Fort Hotel and farm. Mrs. Mary Odenkirk.

Saturday at 2 p. m.—October 25—House and lot, ¼ mile south east of Spring Mills. George S. Weaver, executor.